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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOLUME XI, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1922 No. 10

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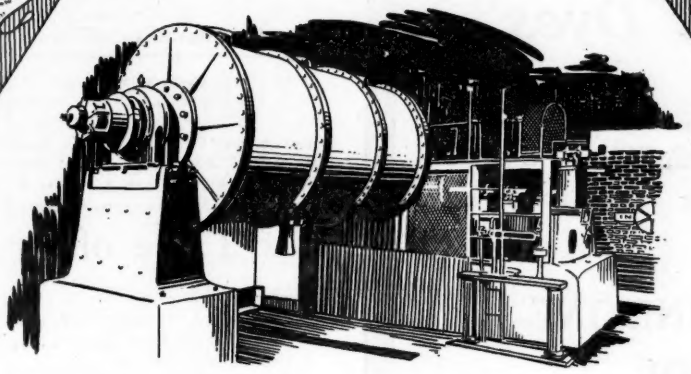
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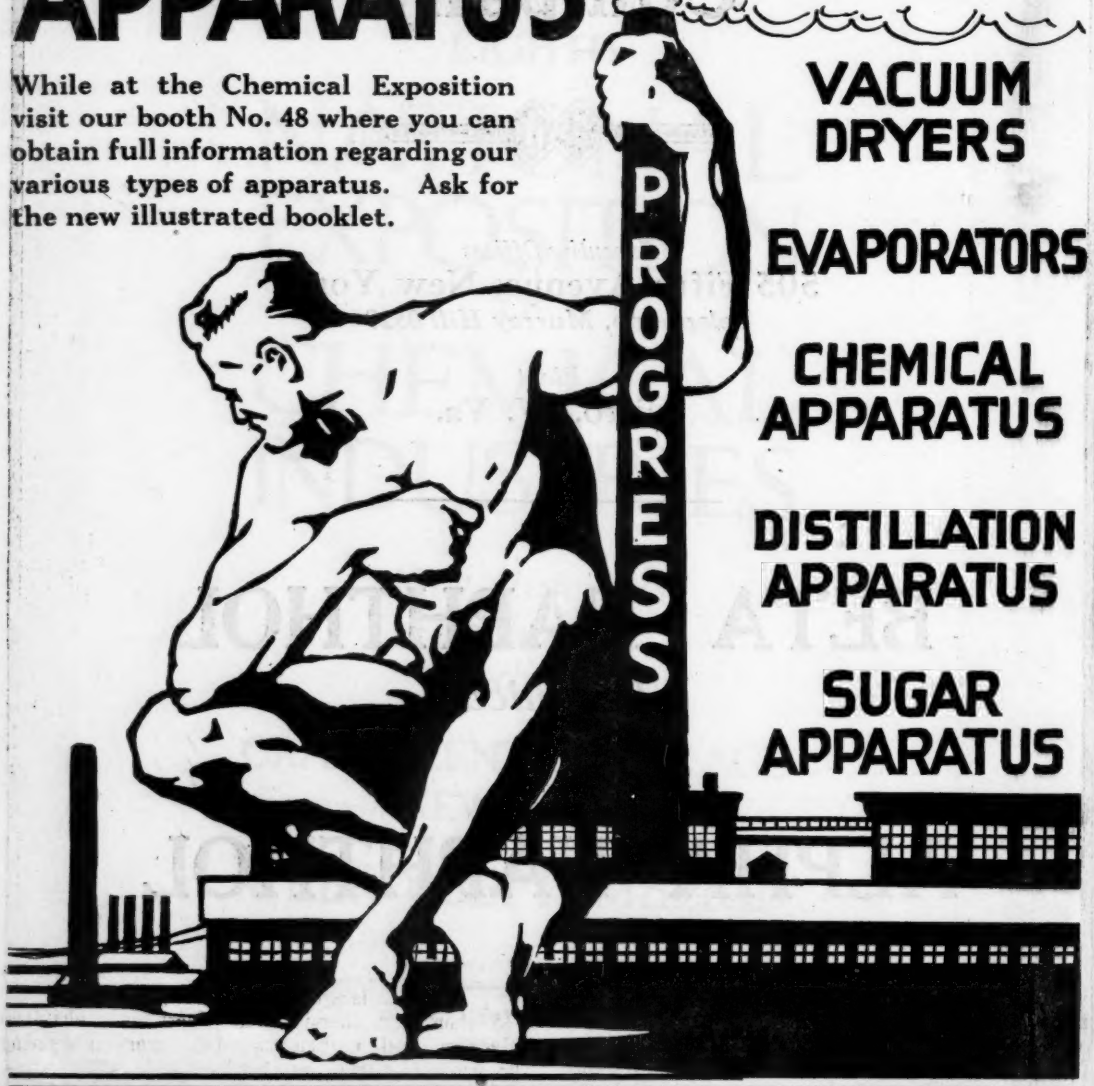
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 10 [SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

NEW YORK'S FREE ZONE

Before the war Hamburg was the chief port of trans-shipment for goods from all parts of the world. Even raw materials destined for the United States were sent there first. South America, Africa, India, the Far Eastern countries and all Europe found the facilities of the Free Port of Hamburg advantageous. Much of this business will now come to the United States, if the amendment to the tariff bill, providing free trade zones is adopted by the Conference Committee. American ships will benefit, as well as importers and exporters, manufacturers, transportation lines, and coast trade in general, on the Atlantic, on the Pacific and in the Gulf of Mexico. The plan is that goods designed, not for domestic consumption, but for trans-shipment, may be landed without the various restrictions which are now met in getting goods into the bonded warehouses and when the time comes for trans-shipment that they may be taken out without further restrictions.

The location of the zone to which the Port of New York will be entitled has already become a subject of debate, and it is expected that the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Merchants Association will announce their choice, at an early date, and that they will favor a site within New York State and probably within the limits of New York City. Manhattan is too congested and does not offer the necessary facilities for handling imported goods, merchandise and raw materials, which under the law may be manufactured, re-assembled and re-shipped to other countries, without being placed in bonded warehouses or being subject to duty.

On Long Island, or possibly in Bronx Borough, the space might be found for Free Zone activities at reasonable expense for rent, and easily reached by vessels transporting the merchandise in and out of the zone.

ARE PRICES REBOUNDING?

Prices appear to be rebounding. For some months past, the majority of significant price movements have been away from the low levels established during 1920-1921. Cessation of production and consistent refusal of the drug and chemical industries of the United States to replace depleted stocks over a period of some two years, are now beginning to make themselves felt with steadily increasing force. Many plants have resumed operations and buyers are again showing a willingness to contract for future delivery. The long period of inactivity, however, has permitted practically all stocks of manufactured chemicals to become short and it will be many months before the resumption of plant operations can replace depleted supplies. In the meantime, even the routine demands of the consuming trades apparently have been sufficient to drive home the realization that supplies are small and to react automatically on prices.

Within the past few months, practically all the big price revisions have been upward. The scarcity of Government excess stocks of phenol available for outside hands has naturally forced the price up, as well as causing a jump in the salicylates. Quicksilver is climbing. Opium, morphine and codeine have all been advanced recently. Arsenic is materially higher. The higher prices for acetate of lime and acetic acid were made effective some time ago. Castor oil is up. Camphor has seen a rise over two months. Oil citronella and peppermint movements have been spectacular. Oil cloves is a dollar above the low point of last year. Bleaching powder is higher. Yellow prussiate of soda has moved up. All have reacted from low points, in some instances below pre-war levels.

Quite evident is the fact that the force of the 1920-1921 chemical deflation movement drove prices lower than the general statistical position warranted. The pendulum swung sharply to the other side as plant operations practically ceased the country over, following the frenzied activity of 1919. For two years past, it has been a case of all consumption and no production in the chemical industry. A turning point of some kind has obviously been reached. Whether the recent upward movement in prices has been the natural rebound from unnaturally low figures, traceable to a common cause, or whether it was merely a series of disconnected advances, remains to be shown from the price developments of the next four or five months.

PROMISES TO PAY

Mr. Vanderlip has accused us of being a nation of economic ignoramuses Often, indeed, his charge seems to be very true, seldom do we find the economic truth about any live issue openly set forth in plain language.

A chemist, a chemical manufacturer, a chemical salesman, and a chemical editor were discussing the strike situation as it affects this great industry, recently when such a plain truth was tellingly told.

"Long centuries ago some cave-dwelling genius learned to make fish spears better than they had ever been made before; and soon he was making them for all his fellow-tribesmen. They supplied him with fish, hides, nuts, grain and the other simple necessities of their life in exchange for his spears.

"In some such way 'division of labor' began,

and it has gone on and on till every one of us is a spear-maker of some sort. We are all specialists. I"—it was the chemist speaking—"have undertaken to study a science and apply my knowledge for the benefit of the rest of the tribe. You are producing pyrites. You are distributing intermediates made out of coal-tar by other chemists and their labor-helpers. You collect facts and figures and print them so they can be made available for the use of buyers and sellers of all sorts of chemical wares. We are all serving our tribe in some necessary way in the production and distribution of products essential to our modern life. And so is every other man. We have all of us entered into a contract with the World to supply fish-spears for food and raiment and lodging.

"Every one of us has the right to leave off spear-making and to loaf, or to hunt for nuts, or to tan hides. But there is nothing in the contract at all that says that the World owes us a living. It will pay us a living, if we supply it something in the way of goods or services that it wants. The more it wants and the better we serve; the greater wages it will pay.

"Just because we are all 'spear-makers,' specialists who are helpless to produce all things we need, it is very surely a part of that contract that we must see to it that the world is supplied with 'spears.' We are, all of us, dependent upon thousands of other workers in many different kinds of work, and we have no right to break our contract with them to furnish them with our 'spears' in return for their food, clothes, and houses. If any group of workers does break that contract, they break the moral and economic laws under which we all live and which are for the protection of us all."

All of which is a story well worth considering.

EXPOSITION OPPORTUNITIES

At no time or place are gathered together so large a number of representatives of the chemical industry as at the annual Chemical Exposition in New York, and the opportunities of the chemical trade and profession of the Metropolitan District are commensurate with the size and variety of the gathering. Representatives of every phase of the industry from every part of the country gather there to teach and be taught the latest developments in their own particular fields, and to build up a cumulative class experience by which the industry as a whole progresses. The opportunities for personal advertising are well understood but perhaps the responsibilities which rest upon the erstwhile hosts of the industry are not taken as seriously as might be desired.

Representatives from the farthest part of the country come to New York for the purpose of applying to their own problems the experiences of others. Their expenditures of time and money for this purpose are far from inconsiderable and to assure the continuity of the annual exchange of ideas it is essential that they accomplish to the fullest extent the object of their visits. They should be given every opportunity to hear expert opinions on the phases of your product in which they are interested from the best men in your organization. The show presents a great opportunity, but this opportunity carries with it an equally great responsibility for those who would take advantage of it.

At a meeting where a representative of the Anti-Saloon League was scheduled to speak before a chemical gathering on industrial alcohol, recently, an anti-prohibition society requested the privilege of having a speaker present. The organization in charge of the meeting refused the latter request on the ground that the chemical industry and industrial alcohol are distinctly foreign to the question of prohibition of potable liquors. The issue is certainly clear. A speaker on prohibition,—for or against, it matters not,—has no place on a program where industrial alcohol is the topic of discussion.

Advances recently made in the price of dyestuffs by the German monopoly will not affect the prices at which these dyes are available to American importers as the increase was made in the mark price only to cover the recent slump in its exchange value, according to one of the large import houses here. The advance will apparently affect the value of the dyes only in those countries whose exchange rates are very much below normal.

According to the advocates of a high tariff on arsenic, the chances for developing new American sources of supply (present production is far from sufficient to take care of the needs in this country) are very slim without some kind of protection from foreign goods.

Judging from the movement toward an easier price for oil citronella, the supply of oil must be gaining on the mosquito crop to some extent.

Many Men: Many Minds

The controversy between the Administration and the "Chemical Foundation" may now rock along pretty much as luck dictates, and the outcome will be of less significance one way or the other. If our producers can do anything whatever in the dye line under the influence of protection, they can surely do it with the aid given them by the enormous duties now fixed.—Journal of Commerce.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., speaking of business conditions recently, said: "More and more everyone is made to realize that only to the extent of fair dealings, proper treatment, reasonable prices and faithful service can it be expected that confidence and patronage will be extended."

Arthur Sachs, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, said upon his return from his European trip: "No one can travel in Germany without being impressed by the distressing lack of business morale which has developed in that country."

Chemical Financing

The Industry Not Over-Capitalized and Bonded Debt Less Than Ten Per Cent—Substantial Protection in McCumber-Fordney Bill Safeguards the Future

BY BURTON L. READ, Of the Wall Street Bureau of the New York World

A WALL STREET news agency declares that "the fate of the American dye and chemical industry centers largely in the Chemical Foundation case." Before taking such an assertion at face value, it is well to recall that in many parts of the chemical manufacturing field the United States had developed a thriving industry long before the war and the day of the Alien Property Custodian.



In this brief resume of the American chemical industry from an investment standpoint, there is no intention to consider in detail the eventful record that dates from the invasion of Belgium, or the problems that remain to be solved bearing on future developments. It is desired to indicate, however, the relationship between phases of the chemical industry that are recent and in a degree, perhaps, temporary, and the solid basis of growth that was established before the war.

From August 1, 1914, to the corresponding date in 1922, companies were incorporated in the United States for the manufacture and distribution of chemicals, drugs and dyes, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,194,000,000. This figure, considered as a measure of the last eight years' growth of the industry, requires a large degree of allowance. One factor not to be overlooked is the recapitalizing of previously existing properties, through consolidation or otherwise. It must be remembered, also, that such a total includes a large amount of capital stock authorized but as yet unissued, and more that has been issued but stands for hope rather than realities.

The record may be tested in another way by reference to the outstanding securities that represent, broadly, the leading factors in the pre-war industry and the expansion that pertains directly to them.

Investment in Chemical Industry

Figures compiled by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS show a total present capitalization for twenty-three leading companies wholly or partly engaged in producing chemicals, and not including the fertilizer trade, of $540,000,000. Capital stock at par or balance sheet value totals $477,000,000, and bonded debt $63,000,000. This group consists mainly of companies that existed before the war, or that have absorbed previously established properties together with some of more recent date. Together, they represent fairly amply the main structure of the chemical industry in this country apart from the agricultural branch, and analysis of the figures throws an interesting light on questions that arise at the outset in an investment study. Is the industry as represented by these companies conservatively capitalized? Is its debt within reason, and is its stock capitalization in line with genuine values?

Even on the face of the figures, it is evident that bonded debt is very moderate. This is further emphasized when we examine further the capital stock figures. To determine whether the total share capital is based legitimately upon actual value, the most available test is the appraisal of these properties in the stock market. Such evidence is the more satisfactory since current quotations in the security markets represent no inflated "boom" values, but the deliberate judgment of the market after a staggering deflation and a normal recovery.

In a comparison of the official figures with market values, some striking facts are once encountered. The book value of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's "no par value" common stock, which is the figure included in the above total, is $10,847,000. Its market value at the time this is written is $160,500,000. Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation capital stock is represented on the books by a corporate surplus of $109,028,000, compared with a market valuation of $151,430,000. In a few cases market value falls under the par or book value, but aggregate figures for twelve stock issues show a total market valuation of $572,000,000, in comparison with total of par or book value standing at $337,000,000.

Capitalization Not Inflated

These figures do not include preferred stocks, which are outstanding for six of the companies, and they omit all stocks of eleven corporations of smaller type whose shares are closely held or not actively quoted. Adding par value of preferred issues and par or book values for inactive common stocks, the resulting total is a stock valuation for twenty-three companies of $712,000,000, compared with the official record of $477,000,000. No evidence here of excessive stock capitalization, while the proportion of bonded debt shrinks to a modest 9 per cent.

It has been seen that the companies well enough known to permit a comparison and analysis of their position represent only approximately half of the aggregate figures of new capitalization reported for the chemical industry since the beginning of the war. This points to a prime necessity in considering the industry from the viewpoint of the investor. It was one of the most amazing episodes in the history of any trade, that some of the most ambitious expansion in this industry occurred well after the Armistice. Capitalization records in the year 1920 alone reached a figure much in excess of the total from the beginning of the war to the end of 1918. But this was abruptly checked with the business deflation, and late estimates of the industry have dealt less with imagination and more with sober facts.

A table of the authorized capital stock of twenty-three leading chemical companies, prepared by the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," shows also the amount of stock issued and the funded debt as follows:

CAPITALIZATION OF SELECTED CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Name of Company	Name of Issue	FUNDED DEBT			CAPITAL ISSUES				Total Capitalization
		Issued	Outstanding	Total Funded Debt	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding	Total Stock Issues	
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation December 31, 1921	The Barrett Co. Office Building		$1,735,000						
	Other Funded Debt		5,632,000						
	Purchase Money Obligations		201,458	$7,568,458					
	Minority Stockholders Interests						$1,200,995		
	Preferred Stock 7% Cum. Par $100				$97,326,400	$38,951,700	38,951,700		
	Common, No Par Value (Amount Outstanding on a $5 basis)				shares 3,143,455	shares 2,169,439	10,847,195	$50,999,890	$58,568,348
The Davison Chemical Co. February 1, 1921	Davison Sulphur & Phosphate Co., 10-Yr. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., Mar. 1, 1927	$2,500,000	$2,058,000						
	U. S. Shipping Board Serial Notes, due Jan., 1921, to July, 1922		275,000						
	15-Yr. 8% Sinking Fund Debentures, due Feb. 1, 1936	2,000,000	2,000,000	$4,333,000					
	Capital Stock (No Par Value) represented by surplus of $7,216,213.72				shares 235,000	shares 200,000	$7,216,214	$7,216,214	$11,549,214
The Dow Chemical Co.	No Funded Debt.								
	7% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000		
	Common Stock (Par $100)				1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. December 31, 1921	7½% Gold Bonds, May 1, 1931	$35,000,000	$35,000,000	$35,000,000					
	6% Cumulative Non-Voting Debenture Stock (Par $100)				$150,000,000		$71,243,250		
	Common Stock (Par Value $100)				80,000,000		63,378,300	$134,621,550	$169,621,550
Mutual Chemical Co. of America December 31, 1920	No Funded Debt.								
	6% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000		
	Common Stock (Par $100)				2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	$3,500,000	$3,500,000
Niagara Alkali Co.	No Funded Debt.								
	7% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$2,500,000		$500,000		
	Common Stock (Par $100)				2,500,000		500,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
New Jersey Zinc Co. January 1, 1921	1st Gold 4s, Oct. 1, 1926	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000					
	Capital Stock (Par $100)				$50,000,000	$42,000,000	$42,000,000	$42,000,000	$46,000,000
Penn. Salt Mfg. Co. June 30, 1921	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (Par $50)				$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. December 31, 1921	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (Par $10)				$6,350,000	$6,350,000	$6,350,000	$6,350,000	$6,350,000
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. March 31, 1921	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (No Par Value) represented by a surplus of 109,028,719 (2,656,817 shares)				shares 3,000,000	shares 2,656,817	$109,028,719	$109,028,719	$109,028,719
Union Sulphur Co.	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (Par $100)				$400,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
United States Industrial Alcohol Co.	Purity Distilling Co. 5% Bonds, 1936		$78,500	$78,500					
	7% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000		
	Common Stock (Par $100)				24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000		
	Cuba Distilling Co.—Preferred						1,836,600	$31,836,600	$31,915,100
Merck & Company December 31, 1921	8% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$3,395,000		
	Common Stock (No Par Value) declared value paid in $200,000 (40,000 shares)				shares 40,000	shares 40,000	200,000	$3,595,000	$3,595,000
Freeport Sulfur Co. November 30, 1920	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (Par Value $100). Entire Stock owned by Freeport Texas Co.				$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
Rollin Chemical Corp. December 31, 1920	Various Mortgages (1st and 2nd)		$1,198,000	$1,198,000					
	7% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$2,500,000		$1,750,000		
	Common (No Par Value) represented by surplus of $982,165 (90,000 shares)				shares 125,000	shares 90,000	982,165	$2,732,165	$3,930,165
International Salt Co. of N. J.	1st Cons. Coll. Tr. 5s, 1951	$8,917,900	$4,103,400	$4,103,400					
	Capital Stock (Par $100)				$6,077,130	$6,077,130	$6,077,130	$6,077,130	$10,180,530
Mathieson Alkali Works December 31, 1921	No Funded Debt.								
	7% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$2,996,100		
	Common Stock (Par $50)				6,500,000	5,885,700	5,885,700	$8,881,800	$8,881,800
Merrimac Chemical Co. September 30, 1921	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (Par $50)				$4,000,000	$3,528,000	$3,528,000	$3,528,000	$3,528,000
The Grasselli Chemical Co. December 31, 1920	No Funded Debt.								
	6% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$15,000,000		$8,224,220		
	Common Stock (Par $100)				35,000,000		19,442,800	$27,667,020	$27,667,020
Hercules Powder Co. December 31, 1921	Aetna Bonds, 6%		$3,909,145	$3,909,145					
	7% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$10,000,000	$9,190,500	$9,190,500		
	Common Stock (Par Value $100)				10,000,000	7,150,000	7,150,000	$16,340,500	$20,249,645
Heyden Chemical Co. of America December 31, 1921	No Funded Debt.								
	Capital Stock (Par Value $5)				$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Hooker Electro-Chemical Co. November 11, 1920	2-Yr. 7% Gold Notes, due Feb. 1, 1922	$1,000,000	$1,000,000*	$1,000,000					
	6% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$3,000,000		$2,700,000		
	Common Stock (Par $100)				2,500,000		2,500,000	$5,200,000	$6,200,000
Monsanto Chemical Works December 31, 1921	1st Conv. Gold 7s, 1921-1930	$2,000,000	$1,798,000	$1,798,000					
	8% Cumulative Preferred (Par $100)				$4,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000		
	Common Stock (Par $50)				3,500,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	$3,102,000	$4,900,000

*We have no information as to whether these bonds have been retired.

While the influence of war-time and inflation growth is still traceable in occasional comments, it is realized by those who have given the subject due attention that the effect of such talk can only be harmful in the long run. Indeed, the entire chapter of war and post-war stimulation, with the shock of reaction that followed, was more injurious than helpful to the industry's investment standing. To the uninformed or thoughtless, the impression has been conveyed that chemical manufacture in the United States is something of a new venture, a product of war conditions and destined to success in proportion to the permament influence of war changes. Translated into Wall Street terms, this would characterize the industry as a speculation rather than an investment.

Nothing could be more misleading. Before a gun

was fired in the war, the chemical industry was solidly established in the United States. The securities of several leading companies were widely distributed, and the record of these companies had been such as to give their securities strong investment character. Companies like General Chemical and Grasselli Chemical had established a high reputation for stability and steadily expanding earnings. They had regularly paid substantial dividends. Their stocks were held for investment, and though they had made excellent profits for many buyers they were notably free of speculative manipulation.

The changes that war occasioned are well understood. Germany in a state of blockade ceased to send dyestuffs and medicinals to the United States. The Allies came here with a pressing demand for war chemicals, and in due time our own Government became a heavy buyer. These conditions led, of course, to a rapid expansion of the home industry, and widespread organization of new companies. One of the results, in logical order, was a tendency to consolidate. This was a movement that among the larger companies was legitimately prompted by the possibilities of more economical production and avoidance of duplicated effort and excessive competition, but to some extent was misconstrued as a move in the interest of speculators.

Under these conditions it was not surprising that some speculative activity should have occurred in chemical stocks. It was natural, also, that purchases made on the high-tide of a war and inflation boom should have turned out a disappointment when the business reaction levied its penalty on the trade in diminished demand and profits, shrunken inventories and sweeping write-offs.

These reverses affected different units in the industry according to previous strength and the conservatism of their managements. In some quarters they were calamitous, but among the better-established companies they were encountered as the natural operation of business laws, largely foreseen and provided for.

Steadily Expanding

It needs to be urged upon investors, that in spite of the expansive career of the industry during the war and inflation years, and the inevitable set-back, the underlying strength of the chemical trade that had been so fully demonstrated before the war never experienced any real change. A good deal was added to the industry, however, that has stood the strain of business reaction, and should be of permanent value. Whatever tariff bill is finally enacted will leave chemical manufacturers with a substantial degree of protection. The rate of advancement will depend to some extent on conditions abroad, with special reference to Germany, and on the energy employed by our manufacturers in cultivating foreign markets. It is undoubtedly true, also, that the ultimate fate of German patents in this country will affect in a material way the force and direction of certain developments; but the real importance of this factor, principally relating to dyestuffs, would seem to be easily exaggerated.

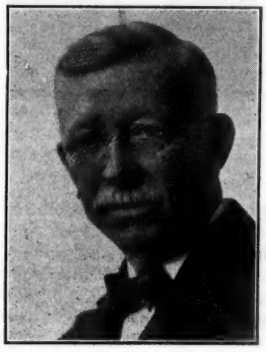
Whatever the outcome of any new problems due to the war, the large progress of pre-war years is sufficient evidence that the industry is capable of steady expansion along normal lines. Conditions of stability and of constant growth, rather than picturesque but erratic changes, make the most powerful appeal to the investor. In turn, it is the investor who is the ultimate reliance of any large industry. It is reasonable to believe that in all expansion plans which in any way contemplate public financing, the investment appeal will be dominant and the speculative element will be so far as possible eliminated.

CHEMISTS AT PITTSBURGH DISCUSS PROBLEM OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Papers Read on First Days of Meeting Concerning Use of Calcium Arsenate in Checking the Boll Weevil, Cost Accounting and the Manufacture of Synthetic Medicinals—More than 1,000 Members in Attendance

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

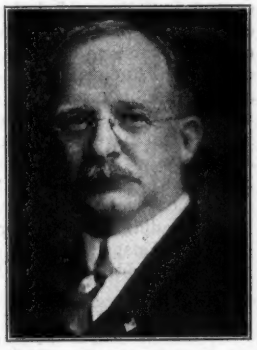
Pittsburgh, Sept. 6.—Chemists from all parts of the country are here for the fall meeting of the American Chemical Society. Already the registration has reached 1,000 and is still being augmented by the belated arrival of those delayed by the uncertainty of rail travel from various directions. Following the meetings of the Council on Monday and the general meetings Tuesday, the meetings of the various divisions were opened on Wednesday morning.



EDGAR F. SMITH
President American Chemical Society

Special interest attaches to the symposium on the "Development of American Synthetic Medicinals," by the Division of Medicinal Products and to the symposium on application of heat in chemical processes before a joint meeting of the Industrial and Gas and Fuel Divisions. The Program of the divisional meetings which are being held in the Carnegie Institute of Technology contains papers on every phase of the chemistry showing the development brought out by research during the past year.

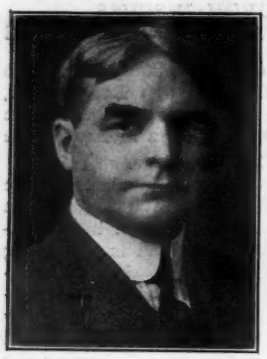
Among the papers read today were the following by members of the Division of Chemistry of Medicinal Products: By P. N. Leech, "The American-Made Chloramine Antiseptics"; G. W. Raiziss, "Progress in the Manufacture of Arsphenamine"; E. H. Volwiler, "Present Status of the Field of Local Anesthetics"; Frank C. Whitmore, "Recent Developments in the Chemistry of Organic Mercurials"; Oliver Kamm, "New Medicinal Mercurials"; David I. Macht, "Chemical and Pharmacological Studies of Benzyl Compounds."



CHAS. L. PARSONS
Secretary American Chemical Society

In the Industrial Division papers were read by H. S. Richardson on "The Action of Sodium Silicate When Used in Soap"; R. P. Haslem and W. P. Ryan on "Counter Current Digestion of Wood by the Soda Process"; R. F. Remler on "The Solvent Properties of Acetone"; A. H. Vilbrandt and James R. Withrow on "Rosin Determination in Pine Products"; F. F. Rupert on "The Examination of Writing Inks"; J. W. Turrentine on "Potash from Kelp"; A. J. Doyle on "The Control of Industrial Heating Processes"; Charles Wadsworth, 3rd, on "Cost Accounting as a Factor in the Control of Chemical Processes." Mr. Wadsworth said in part:

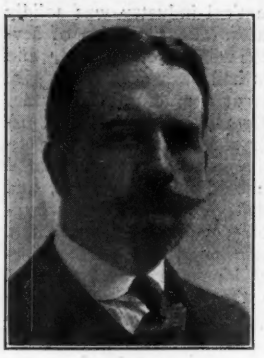
"Once accurate costs are obtained they must be



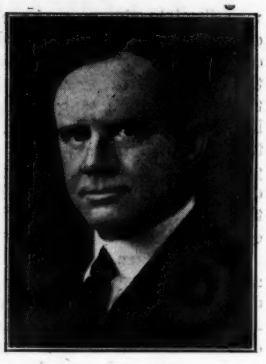
M. C. WHITAKER
President, U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.



W. A. NOYES
Past President American Chemical Society



H. E. HOWE
Editor Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry



J. E. TEEPLE
Consulting Chemist

deftly used. There are many pitfalls for the executive who places blind allegiance in cost figures. Close contact with manufacturing plants is essential, and an understanding of manufacturing problems and manufacturing psychology is sine qua non. An intelligent limit can be placed on purchasing, prices and wages. The efficiency of each step in complicated manufacturing processes can be isolated, controlled and made more efficient. The knowledge of whether a product is making money or not enables the executive to control production and sales, especially as to quantities, and to direct emphasis to the most profitable enterprise.

"As the most accurate indicator of business health, technical men must become acquainted with cost procedure, unless they are willing to remain in positions subordinate to men with business training who understand cost procedure."

J. Harrop read a paper on "The Causticization of Soda Ash," and W. K. Lewis and G. C. Greenfield discussed the "Decomposition of Nitrates."

In a paper on "The Chemical Control of the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil," Lehman Johnson said: "The United States Department of Agriculture method of dusting cotton plants with calcium arsenate is an effective means of control, but difficult, beyond the intelligence of the average cotton farmer. None the less in the absence of any easier or more successful method up to this time it deserves the endorsement of the American Chemical Society as an excellent piece of research work and the Society's encouragement to simplify, standardize and make more general the application of the method, probably needing a special organization and a large body of trained inspectors and coaches in the method; comparison is drawn with Mississippi River flood prevention."

At the general meeting on Tuesday addresses were delivered by Edgar F. Smith, president of the society, W. J. Holland, and Edward E. Slosson. Another general meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon and a smoker in the evening. On Wednesday evening, President Smith delivered a public lecture on the subject, "Our Science." Excursions to industrial plants in the vicinity of Pittsburgh are on the program for Friday and Saturday.

The Division of Dye Chemistry was scheduled to meet on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6 and 7, in the Science and Engineering Building of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Dr. Wm. J. Hale, of the Dow Company, Midland, Mich., is chairman of this division, and R. Norris Shreve, consulting chemist of 43 Fifth avenue, New York, is secretary.

The first part of the program was a symposium on methods for standardizing and testing dyes. Dr. Robert S. Rose, of the du Pont Co., acted as chairman and opened the discussion. Papers were read on "Chemical Control of Dyes," by Walter M. Scott; one on "Estimation of Erythrosin,' by W. C. Holmes; and one on "The Danger of the Titanium Chloride Method for Determining the Strength of Dyes," by Edward H. Gamble and Robert E. Rose.

Twenty other papers were scheduled, of which those of particular interest to chemists and manufacturers are: "Laundering of Textiles," by A. F. Shupp; "Dyeing as an Art," by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews; "The Use of Bichromates in Wool Dyeing," by Winthrop C. Durfee; "Influence of Tin Weighting on the Dyeing of Silk," by Dr. L. J. Matos; "Absorption Phenomena in the Application of Dyes to Plain and Mordanted Fabrics," by Leon W. Parsons and Erskine D. Lord; and "Outline of the History of the Chemistry of the Imported Natural Dyes," by David Wallace and Emil Lesser.

An announcement was made at the meeting of the Council that a prize of $25,000 would be given every year to the American who makes the most notable contribution to chemical science.

The award is to be made by a committee of seven, of which Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, is to be chairman. The Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. of New York through William H. Nichols, Sr., offered the prize. The Council accepted the gift, which is to become operative next year.

MIXED FUEL OIL WITH COAL

A mixture of fuel oil with fine coal in as large proportions as the coal will hold is suggested by the United States Bureau of Mines to steam coal users and gas manufacturers to augment their fuel supply during the present shortage. Slack coal that has a high percentage through an eight-mesh screen, or which may be crushed to sizes of one-eighth inch or less, will take up in oil from 30 to 40 per cent of its own weight and make a fuel high in calorific value. Coarse slack coal, however, will absorb oil to only 3 to 10 per cent of its own weight, which would give a fuel with about 4 to 15 per cent increased heating value. Tests made by the Bureau of Mines at its Pittsbrugh experiment station indicate that the mixture can be made with either bituminous slack or anthracite culm.

Are Chemical Freight Rates Just?

A Plea for Co-operation in Traffic Matters in the Chemical Industry—Effect of Horizontal Increases

By H. M. MABEY, General Traffic Manager, Mathieson Alkali Works

Since the war freight rate changes have been horizontally advanced based on the necessity of securing adequate pay to the carrier for the service rendered: not as in the past, upon individual schedules and based on competitive industrial conditions. The result is mal-adjustment and inequality of rates. Mr. Mabey sets forth these facts which are of vital importance to executives, salesmen and purchasing agents, and makes a stirring plea for co-operation in traffic matters in the chemical industry.

WHILE THE original functions of a traffic department were largely confined to routing and checking freight bills, changes in conditions and in the law of carriers within the last few years have made the industrial traffic manager a quasi legal adviser, and have added many new duties, until there is no department within the industry which should not be directly benefitted by its traffic department. A few services of the traffic department make clear its necessity and usefulness. The executive department, for instance, with the present high freight rates, may no longer accept as a certainty that increase in production is wise, without considering the advantages of other locations. The freight rate levels of today are changing the industrial map of the country, moving industries to locations more favored by freight rates on their raw materials, or finished products, or both. A most important factor for the purchasing department in making commitments for raw materials is the freight rate situation. The operating department depends upon the traffic department for the supply of equipment and raw materials. The sales department is practically helpless without a traffic department fully conversant not only with its own rate situation, but also that of its competitors, and able furthermore to insure the prompt delivery of the products sold. A traffic department, functioning properly, is of great assistance to the credit department. It is in direct touch with all the railroads throughout the country, and many transportation agencies having connections abroad; consequently, it should be well posted on general business conditions. Finally, the accounting department is continually involved in the application of freight rates, the correction and readjustment of charges, and the settlement of claims against the carriers.

Speaking generally, the entire method of rate making has undergone a change since the war. In the past, each railroad made its own rates often with a view of enabling its shippers to meet the competition of like manufacturers in different sections of the country. In effect, the rate was gauged by what the traffic would bear.

Today the individual carrier may initiate a rate, but no longer can make it effective until all the carriers in that general territory have considered its relationship to their rates, and given their approval. In practice, therefore, this means that each shipper must be prepared to protect his own traffic interests, and the problem is a highly technical one today.

The carriers, swamped with general revisions, can no longer be expected to study the rights of their shippers and defend their cases for them before the many rate committees. This is particularly true of chemical products, the nature and uses of which are not readily apparent to the layman. This complicates our rate-making problem for the carriers, when compared with making rates on on articles the nature and uses of which are known to every one. The carriers welcome and depend upon the assistance of the industrial traffic manager in handling these problems; he only can clearly give them the data upon which their action must be based.

Another important feature, peculiar to the chemical industry, is that the safe transportation of many of its products is under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and under the supervision of the Bureau of Explosives. Each shipper is morally and legally responsible for these safety problems, and for the provision of adequate containers and vehicles of transportation.

Effect of Horizontal Increases

One of the serious maladjustments developing as a result of the horizontal rate increases since the war has been caused by the general increase in commodity rates. A commodity rate, originally, was made at a figure which, at that time, was considered necessary to move the tonnage, and the measure of the rate was the governing factor. All rates, under the horizontal increases, have been advanced without regard to this factor, and very little effort has been made to readjust them. Such of these rates as were made with relation to other rates from competing points are likewise out of adjustment, the percentage increases having in many cases widened the spread.

It is well known that the carriers, for their own convenience, have established so-called differentials, that is, a means of keeping a fixed difference between certain territories, or cities, or carriers, and these have never varied. If, to accommodate carriers in their competitive activities, fixed differentials may be maintained, are shippers not to be protected, where their interests demand that a stable difference in rates between competing points be maintained?

The passage of the Transportation Act in 1920 marked distinctly a new era in rate making in this country. Of its many outstanding features, from a rate making standpoint, the most important was that all railroads were geographically grouped together and an effort was made to authorize a level of rates, which within each group would enable all carriers in the group to earn, theoretically, a certain fixed return. Another innovation of great importance was the delegation to the

Interstate Commerce Commission of the power to initiate rates, and prescribe not only the maximum rate, but also the minimum rate. It now becomes imperative that the service performed by the carrier, including, of course, the mileage of the haul involved, must receive major consideration in the making of any rate. Rates so made, therefore, must be fairly remunerative considering the service performed. Put in other words: the Act means that each location is entitled to the benefits of its geographical position from a transportation standpoint.

Progress of Rate Revision

Rates, as they existed before the war, have been seriously thrown out of adjustment by the general horizontal increases, and the basic structure is not fully in harmony with the present methods of rate making, accordingly, the rate structure is now undergoing a revision which will not end until the whole rate fabric has been remade. We pass from a period in which rates were made, almost regardless of mileage, to meet industrial competition, to a method of rate making which is almost directly opposite.

It is, therefore, plainly important that like industries make common cause and see that, in this readjustment, each bears no more than its fair share of the load. This is of particular importance to the chemical industry, with a more difficult problem, a large tonnage, and a production to which the measure of the freight rate has a more vital relation than many other industries which are already working together for the protection of their common interests.

Probably the most important feature in this readjustment is the making of such rates on specific articles that each commodity will bear its fair share of the transportation load. To this end, this industry cannot admit that present chemical rates, as compared with those on other commodities, are just and fair. However, unless the industries take definite action to overcome this presumption, we shall passively permit the carriers and the Interstate Commerce Commission to reach this conclusion.

The rate structure is being treated as a whole, in defined geographical groups, in an effort to produce a definite, aggregate revenue for the carriers within that group. It can no longer be argued, therefore, that the shipper of one commodity has no interest in the rates assessed on another commodity, which may not be directly analogous to his own. If aggregate earning power for the carriers is aimed at in assessing transportation charges, then every contributor or shipper has an interest in the equitable distribution of this load among all revenue producing commodities.

Tonnage Usually of Low Value

Considering this, the heavy chemical industry, as a whole, should actively move towards a more equitable transportation tariff on its products. Almost without exception, the tonnages in which the chemical industry is interested are of low value; immune, to a large extent, from damage in transit; load as heavily as any tonnage in ordinary transportation; and in my opinion produce, because of the level of the rate, a revenue which is inordinately high.

To make my point clear, let us take a familiar product, caustic soda. This is immune from transportation damage which would result in any claim, loads to the capacity of the car, in open cars if necessary, and averages about 75,000 pounds to the car. At present rates, the freight charges on a carload of 75,000 pounds from New York to Chicago would be approximately $311 and the market value of this car about $2,250. Value, in this case, is a trifling factor, because hardly any accident could occur to impair the deliverability of the shipment or incur a claim for damage.

Compare with this the movement of a carload of pianos from New York to Chicago, at a weight of 12,000 pounds, on which freight charges would be $149.40. The value of this car could be as high as $15,000, and probably would not be less than $7,000, even for a cheap grade of piano. In case of wreck or accident this value would be nearly the measure of damages incurred.

Or another example: a carload of automobiles from Detroit to New York, at a revenue weight of only 12,500 pounds, although using an entire car of special construction, earns freight charges of $152.50. Compare this with a carload of soda ash from Detroit to New York, which would load to capacity in an ordinary car, and average in weight from 80,000 to 110,000 pounds, furnishing a revenue to the carriers for the same service performed, varying from a minimum of $260 up to $357.50. The value of the carload of automobiles might run as high as $20,000. The value of the carload of soda ash would not be greater than $1,300.

Many such examples could be cited, and an even more extreme case could be made, if we took the movement of a carload of coal, where the freight charges are often greater than the value of the coal itself.

Plainly there is a maladjustment of rates. For practically the same service, barring additional tractive effort in hauling the extra weight, which the Commission has held to be almost negligible as a rate making factor, the carriers are receiving almost twice the revenue from chemicals than from many high valued goods. Between them and chemicals no comparison as to the transportation risk assumed by the carrier is possible.

This discussion of damages is not theoretical. Accidents and losses do occur, therefore a serious study of the earning power of these rates, as compared with the services performed, is surely justifiable. It is manifestly proper that the earning power of the individual rates be given due consideration, so that each individual commodity shall bear honestly its fair share of the common load.

Less than Carload Rates

Another major item in the carriers' cost of operation is the handling of less carload shipments. The moot question as to the measure of less-than-carload rates, compared with carload rates, has never been definitely settled, although the subject of much investigation. Obviously the services performed in handling a less than carload shipment delivered to the carrier at a freight house, owned and maintained by the carrier, loaded in the carrier's car at the carrier's expense, perhaps re-handled several times in transit, unloaded by the carrier in his freight house at destination, and delivered to the truck of the consignee, entails greater costs and calls for services entirely different from those performed when a carrier hauls from the siding of a shipper, a car loaded without expense to the carrier, and only furnishes the tractive power necessary to haul this car to its destination, the plant of the consignee. In some cases it is true that this carload service includes furnishing team track delivery at destination, but this tonnage is unimportant.

This problem has been much discussed in traffic circles, but it cannot be fairly said that the services performed on the average less-than-carload shipment and the average carload shipment are in any way alike or should be in any way related when it comes to making rates. The great terminals maintained by the carrier are not properly chargeable to the handling of their major industrial tonnage.

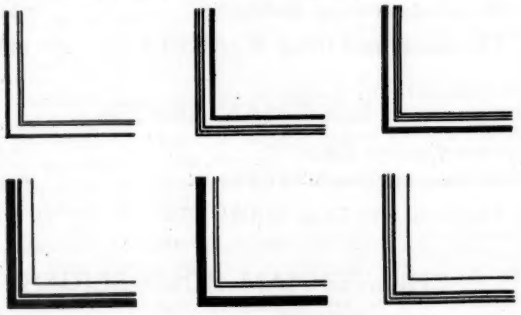
Better Chemical Advertising

Fundamentals of Types, Layouts and Borders Explained by an Expert for the Benefit of Advertisers Who Contemplate Extensive use of Trade Papers

By C. H. HAZARD, President of the Hazard Advertising Corporation

IN THE construction of an advertisement one must know first what is to be advertised, to whom the appeal is to be directed, and what the advertisement is intended to accomplish. The conventional card, which simply states the name and address of a concern with a possible general reference to some product, or a statement to the effect that the company is able to supply chemicals, pharmaceuticals, intermediates, dyestuffs or the like, is not advertising. A common fault with most advertising seen in the chemical trade press is a tendency to feature too many products in one piece of copy. An advertisement is eminently better where only one item is featured. If there are a number of others which should be mentioned, subordinate them in a manner that will not detract from the one around which the copy is written. Select another product next time and treat it the same way.

There are few, if any, products, even in this "specialized business" around which interesting, instructive and convincing copy cannot be written. It is quite true that on certain commodities of standard specifications, there is little to be said as to their quality, but why not diffuse some of the knowledge which you must have gleaned concerning their application? Certainly



Samples of Borders

this cumulative experience would be helpful to some and need not prove a violation of confidence nor divulge any trade secrets. It may have the psychological effect of influencing the reader toward a receptiveness for your products as well as a better feeling toward the concern.

On the other hand, if you are not inclined to extol the virtues and the advantages in the use of your product, tell your audience something of the size and character of your organization, its personnel and their ability to render efficient service. If your company has a record of achievement which covers a period of many years, do not hesitate to talk about it. There are many concerns with which we are familiar, whose careers have been interesting and varied. Something of the vicissitudes through which they have passed, and the manner in which they have overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles, would prove interesting reading and would have the effect of creating in the minds of readers a sympathetic understanding, which makes for good will. Incidentally, this awakened consciousness may have a very decided effect in breaking down a buyer's resistance, of discouraging a prejudice, where ordinary considerations of quality, deliveries and price are equal, as compared with those of your competitors. Of course, he would not nor will you admit the existence of this human element to that extent, but it is there.

Selecting the Publications

Now as to how your story should be presented. In the first place, do not be satisfied with too little space. Better use large space in fewer publications than small space in many of them. Careful analysis of the circulation of the publications covering the specific field you desire to reach will enable you to select a sufficient number of publications to insure ample coverage of that particular field. Duplication in circulation is a thing to be avoided unless your appropriation is large and you can afford it. Aside from the question of circulation, publications will be selected which are non-partisan, editorially strong, equipped to furnish pertinent technical information, authentic as to market reports and physically attractive. In this last instance, we refer to size and quality of the paper and printing.

Having decided upon the space to be used, do not make the common mistake of ruthlessly spreading type over it. Have some consideration for the sensitiveness of your reader's eye, his sense of beauty and symmetry. Give him credit for recognizing and appreciating a carefully constructed advertisement with proper thought to the display of type and its arrangement. Remember that the chances of his pausing long enough to read your copy are dependent largely upon whether he is attracted to it and the manner in which it first greets his eye. In the preparation of an advertisement, it should be kept constantly in mind that your copy may have to compete with other attractive and appealing copy. It may be surrounded by, or in close proximity to other strong advertisements, and should be designed to stand out, even dominate any page on which it appears. Such a condition will not always occur, but it is possible and should be anticipated. You cannot afford to take chances. White space represents an investment on which you are entitled to a reasonable return. The extent of that return will depend upon the amount of thought and care you give the preparation of your advertisement.

The Use of Borders

An artistic border is an adjunct to any copy, but should be employed with discretion and judgment. It should not be so strong as to entirely overshadow the rest of the advertisement or be permitted to dominate it. The strength and character of a border is best determined from the size of the space and the amount of copy which is to be contained within it. It is sometimes hard to decide whether a certain border will correspond or harmonize with the style of type you have decided to use. It is usually safe to follow this rule: If your headlines and display matter are set in Caslon or Bodoni use a border constructed with thick and thin rules. The effect will be harmonious, since these types are made up of light and bold lines. If you are using a

Gothic or heavy type the lines of which are practically the same thickness, use a correspondingly heavy border of rules of similar thickness.

Do not make the mistake of crowding your advertisement by placing the border too close to the type matter. A sufficient amount of white space must separate them or the whole effect of the advertisement is repellent instead of being attractive.

If the copy cannot be condensed sufficiently to retain its attractiveness, it is advisable to use more space than to minimize its effectiveness by crowding.

Choosing the Type

It is not an uncommon thing with people who have but a slight knowledge of typography to designate the use of a great number of type faces in one advertisement. This is usually a mistake. By employing one or perhaps two styles of type, in a variety of sizes, and if desirable italics, the best effect will be realized. ized.

Make your advertisement colorful by getting contrast between headlines and descriptive matter. This may be accomplished by using bold face type for headings and light face, but of the same series, for the body matter. It is not always necessary to employ bold face type to make a line stand out. The amount of white space surrounding the line will do as much to bring it out as the style of the type.

If you do not possess a type book, ask a publisher with whom you are advertising to furnish you with one, or samples of his assortment of type faces. Another way to be guided in the styles of type you indicate on your layout is to consult the particular publication for which the advertisement is intended, for types shown therein. The publisher will welcome this display of interest in your advertising, and will be glad of the opportunity of co-operating with you to the end that your advertising will be more effective, and, incidentally, more attractive, as he is interested in improving the physical appearance of his publication as well as making it a better advertising medium.

In selecting the type, much depends upon the space, amount of copy, etc. One fundamental rule should always be followed. Use plain, strong, legible type only, especially in your display lines. The matter which is displayed should stand out and should not require careful scrutiny to be easily understandable. Bear in mind that the success of your announcement lies in your attracting the reader's eye to it. Upon the legibility and interest of your heading will depend whether he continues down into the text or passes over your copy without reading it. Accordingly, it is essential to have a significant headline so worded and in such type as to make it easy to get your meaning in a glance. You should remove every element which might render this difficult. Your copy, especially that part of it which is displayed, may very well be compared with a barker at a side show of a circus, who is constantly competing with others for the attention of the crowd. This does not mean that your advertising should be loud or undignified, quite the reverse. It should be strong and at the same time distinctive, individual, and possess a quiet dignity; this is possible if you will give the proper amount of thought to its construction.

Obviously, it is impracticable to suggest how type faces should be employed, as this is dependent entirely upon circumstances. It is commonly supposed by those who are not experienced that a line set in caps is stronger than one in lower case. This is not so. It has been proved beyond doubt that lower case letters are more easily read. Unless one is thoroughly experienced in specifying the size of type to be used in text matter, it is inadvisable to specify the sizes to be used. The results will be much better if this is left to the discretion of the printer. Where an inexperienced person might specify 10 pt. solid, a printer's experience might tell him that 8 or even 6 pt. type, leaded, would be more effective. So it is suggested that unless a person has a very strong conviction that he wants a certain size and style of type for text that he depend on the printer's judgment. Merely give him an idea as to the space which you want covered by the copy, indicating side margins, space between paragraphs, etc. It is an easy matter for him to determine the size of type which may be contained within the space. This need not obtain as to the character of type to be used. This may be specified. Nor is it true of display lines which you can also work out with very little effort.

Samples of the type faces follow:

CASLON BOLD SERIES

Drug and Chemical MARKETS 6 Point
Drug and Chemical MARKETS 8 Point
Drug and Chemical MARKETS 10 Point
Drug and Chemical MARKETS 12 Pt.
Drug and Chemical MA 14pt.
Drug and CheMIC 18 pt.

BODONI BOLD SERIES

Drug and Chemical MARKETS 6 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 8 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 10 point

BOOKMAN SERIES

Chemical and Drug MARKETS 6 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 8 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 10 point

CHELTENHAM BOLD SERIES

Chem and Drug MARKETS 6 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 8 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 10 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 6 point Condensed
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 8 point Condensed
Chemical and Drug Markets 10 point Condensed

GOUDY SERIES

Chemical and Drug MARKETS 6 point
Drug and Chemical MARKETS 8 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 10 point

CASLON OLD STYLE

Chemical and Drug MARKETS 8 point
Chemical and Drug MARKETS 10 point

Guides for marking copy and proofreaders' marks are available at most printers and the use of these marks will be helpful to you and to the printer in getting the results you are after.

It is a truism that "anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This is as applicable to advertising as to anything we know. Either give a proper amount of thought to your advertising, or discontinue it altogether and save your money.

The Board of United States General Appraisers recently sustained a protest of C. W. Leavitt & Co., covering silico-calcium which was assessed with duty as a manufacture of mineral substance, not specially provided for, at 20 per cent under paragraph 81 of the act of 1913. The importer claimed that the material was properly dutiable at 15 per cent under paragraph 102 as an alloy used in the manufacture of steel, not specially provided for. This claim is sustained by the Customs Board, and the collector instructed to reliquidate the entry assessing duty under paragraph 102.

The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service, Madison, Wis., has obtained ethyl alcohol by the fermentation of galactose sugar taken from the galactan in larch wood. Other sugars returned during the same process were also utilized. In addition to the wood left in the forests after tree cutting, which contains large quantities of galactan, larch pulp used in paper mills can be utilized.

Bauxite production in the United States during 1921 declined about 73 per cent from that of 1920 owing to the stagnation of the industries that use bauxite as a raw material, says the U. S. Geological Survey. The domestic production in 1920 was 139,550 tons as compared to 521,308 tons in 1920 and 605,721 tons at the peak of production in 1918.

Chemical fumes coming in contact with the flame of a night watchman's oil lamp are believed to have caused a fire which wrecked one of buildings of Verona Chemical Co. plant at 26 Verona avenue, Newark, N. J., on Sept. 1. A representative of the company estimated the damage at $100,000.

Hepburn Chamberlain, of the Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York, will return from Macon, Ga., about the first of October. During his stay in the South Mr. Chamberlain made his headquarters at the Cherokee Fertilizer Company's offices in Macon. He reports southern business good.

CHEMICAL EXPOSITION FEATURES READY FOR THE OPENING ON MONDAY SEPT. 11

Motion Picture Program Includes Unusual Views of Industrial Plants in Operation—Dr. Chas. H. Herty and Wayne B. Wheeler To Speak Monday Evening

The motion picture program of the managers of the Chemical Exposition, which opens on Monday, Sept. 11, is replete with educational features, and is more extensive than any previous effort to instruct the public in the uses of chemicals in the industries. The pictures will be given in the Motion Picture Room on the fourth floor, beginning on Tuesday at 2 p. m., and continuing in the evening at 7:30. Among the pictures to be shown are the following:

"Protecting Buildings Against Lightning" (1 reel), Courtesy, Baltimore Copper Works.

"The Story of Asbestos" (4 reels), Courtesy, Johns-Manville Co.

"Nickel and Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining" (3 reels), Courtesy, International Nickel Co. (Speaker).

"The Story of Air Reduction" (4 reels), Courtesy, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"The All-weather Fire Extinguisher That Won't Freeze" and "An Industrial Firefoam Sprinkler System" (1 reel), Courtesy, Foamite-Childs Corporations.

"The Story of Sulphur" (2 reels), Courtesy, U. S. Bureau of Mines and Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

"Fire-Extinguishing Tests on Blazing Oil Tanks at Port Arthur, Tex." (1 reel), and "Extinguishing the Largest Oil Fire in the History of Casper, Wyo." (1 reel), Courtesy, Foamite-Childs Corporation.

7:30 p. m.—"Nickel and Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining" (3 reels), Courtesy, International Nickel Co. (Speaker).

"The Romance of Cotton" (1 reel), illustrated with address by David Wesson of Southern Cotton Oil Co.

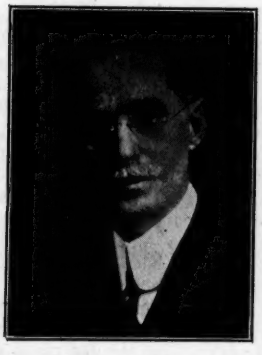
"Recovering Values from Fume and Smoke" (1 reel), Courtesy, U. S. Bureau of Mines and Research Corporation.

"The Manufacture of Newsprint Paper at the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. Mills in Ontario" (8 reels), Courtesy, The G. H. Mead Co.

The feature of the opening on Monday will be the addresses of Dr. Charles H. Herty and Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who will speak on "The Attitude of the Anti-Saloon League Toward Industrial Alcohol." Tuesday will be devoted to a meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association. Wednesday will be pulp and paper day. On Tuesday the Technical Photographic and Microscopical Society will meet. Friday will be featured by the meeting of the American Ceramic Society.



BERNHARD C. HESSE
Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition



CHAS. H. HERTY
Speaker at Opening of Exposition



CHAS. F. ROTH
Co-Manager of Exposition



F. W. PAYNE
Co-Manager of Exposition

Checking Commercial Bribery

Work of the Commercial Standard Councils in Its Efforts to Preserve American Business Principles

By H. R. HEYDON, President Commercial Standards Council

A CONCERN that was extremely active among the mills in Philadelphia, claimed it had spent something like $700,000 for "graft" payments made in the United States during a year. It had even developed an elaborate system of bookkeeping to handle the different degrees of adulteration and the misbranding of goods that was necessary, so that the dyers would receive their correct remuneration and awkward disclosures be avoided.

The United States Tariff Commission in 1918 stated that it is notorious in the dye and textile trades that the agents of German manufacturers habitually resorted to bribery in the form of money payments or "gifts" to purchasing agents, and more especially to dyers, who frequently were in a position to dictate the dye that their employers should use. Most managers of textile mills and converters preferred to ignore the practice rather than to expose themselves to the irritations and the spoiling of goods that dishonest dyers could bring about with impunity.

Affidavits submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means in 1919 state that the practice of bribing dyers was followed by all German companies except one selling in this country; that the company referred to in the affidavit either increased the purchase price of the merchandise by the amount of the commission paid or delivered goods of inferior quality to the customer, the grade of inferiority of the goods depending upon the amount of the commissions paid; so that in all cases the commission was indirectly paid by the employer of the dyer. One of the deponents stated that the amount of the bribes was agreed upon by the salesman and the dyer, and varied from 5 to 25 cents per pound.

A witness before the same committee referred to this as "the most extraordinary system of commercial corruption that I think the world has ever seen. There was hardly a textile mill whose dyers were not corrupted. I say this advisedly."

The Alien Property Custodian in 1918 stated in his annual report that bribery of dyers had been carried on almost universally and on a large scale; that the dyers frequently controlled the situation; that nothing was easier than to control the complicated process of dyeing in such a way that the dyes furnished by the house which was the least liberal to the dyer would produce wretched results. "So extensive was this corruption that I came across only one American consumer who had escaped its ill effects. Honest domestic competition found the utmost difficulty in maintaining itself, and it is therefore not strange that until the outbreak of the war the American industry was of little importance."



"Resolved that henceforth bribery shall be abolished except in the United States and in Russia."

In this entry on its official minutes, the German chemical industry operating under a cartel for determining policy, fixing prices, etc., gave vivid testimony of its estimate of American Standards of business. (Quarterly Review, July, 1919, "German Business Methods in the U. S.," by C. H. Burr).

The practicability of excepting the United States in this manner was set forth in elaborate detail by evidence given by reliable witnesses in the series of suits that resulted when the extent of the bribery practiced was disclosed.

Graft in the United States

But all bribery has not been confined to the German companies as has been proved in frequent proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission. To cite a specific case, a witness, under oath, admitted that his company had paid secret commissions to employees of customers purchasing dyes and sizing materials; that they had been paid with the knowledge, consent, and approval of respondent's officers; that other companies gave like commissions; that the money was accounted for as "salary" and charged to the officers; that in one year they had paid between $30,000 and $40,000, or from 8 to 10 per cent of their total sales; that these gratuities were taken into consideration in making up the cost of goods; that they naturally tended to increase the selling price; and that they undoubtedly would have sold these goods for less money if gratuities had not been given. These gratuities had been paid in North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

In another proceeding against a dye house a former officer testified under oath concerning disbursements to dyers, stating that for a time such payments were charged on the books to a concern that did not exist; that subsequently they were charged to another account equally misleading and that to this account was charged during the years 1914 to 1916 and part of 1917, the sums of $110,010.18, $115,188.48, $172,524.38, and $100,777.60 respectively. The witness mentioned certain additional items during two succeeding months, namely $1,500, $300, $2,600, $4,225, $150, $500, $250, $6,000, $2,500, $2,500, $500, $6,000 and $3,500. The witness stated that the above yearly figures were drawn from the books when they were under examination in the State court and that they had also been drawn and verified by Government accountants.

These examples of bribery selected at random simply indicate the extent of the practice in the Chemical industry. But similar cases on record show that it prevails in practically every industry. Has bribery then become an attribute of American business?

This possibility has become the serious concern of

the Commercial Standards Council that has been organized to be the mirror to reflect various views regarding business principles, and focus attention on practical methods for their advancement and realization.

Work of Standards Council

Commercial bribery is the checkmate of any improvement of commercial standards, and accordingly the Council as its first undertaking is endeavoring to secure the enactment of legislation that will eliminate commercial bribery by law. The measure it is advocating is known as H. R. 1059 "A Bill to further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices." It has been passed by the House of Representatives unanimously, and is now pending in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Council is conducting an educational campaign to inform business men and the public as to the facts on commercial bribery, and stimulate their active protest against the continuation of this perverted practice. This literature has pointed out that if allowed to proceed unchecked, commercial bribery will destroy legitimate competition, for it easily defeats honest advertising or efficient salesmanship and always frustrates efficient purchasing on the basis of quality and value. It is a peculiarly insidious and dangerous tendency since it blinds a man of character to his sincere, good convictions and forces him to yield to competitive pressure in the belief that to resist would be to court disaster.

Only an awakened and public opinion can stamp out this evil. It is against the very conception of American life and opportunity. The Commercial Standards Council has entered upon a serious work that is vital to the precepts of national preservation, and it enlists the support and co-operation of every good citizen.

WARNER & CO. BUY THE HOOD CO.

The C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass., manufacturers of family remedies, has been purchased for $450,000 cash, by William R. Warner & Co., manufacturing chemists, New York and St. Louis. A large part of the business handled by the Hood Co., will be conducted through St. Louis. The Warner Co., recently purchased the Sanitol Chemical Co. for $425,000. Through the purchase of the Hood Co., the St. Louis concern also acquired C. I. Hood & Co., Ltd., London, which handled the European business of the Lowell firm. The property was bought from Mrs. Sarah Adelaide Hood, widow of the founder of the company.

Hood organized the company in 1875. The company was the greatest advertiser of family medicines in the world, at one time. As far back as 1893 the firm's advertising bill amounted to a million dollars for the year and total advertising expenditures amounted to twenty million dollars.

A. W. Ambrose, chief petroleum technologist of the United States Bureau of Mines, has been appointed assistant director of the bureau to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of E. A. Holbrook, who has accepted the position of dean of the mining school at Pennsylvania State College. The appointment is effective Oct. 1.

The artificial silk industry in the United States has grown from a production of 1,566,000 pounds in 1913 to an output of 8,000,000 in 1920, and 15,000,000 pounds in 1922, as estimated from the production to date.

HENRY HOWARD HEADS THE CHEMICAL ADVISORY BOARD NAMED BY HOOVER

Manufacturers To Co-operate with Department of Commerce in Expanding Foreign Trade—Members of the Committee All Prominent in the Industry

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 6.—Chemical manufacturers representing the organic chemical industry conferred last week with Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and C. R. De Long, the newly appointed director of the Chemical Division, on co-operation between the chemical industry and the Department of Commerce. Following the meeting, Mr. De Long announced that the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association will act as a permanent advisory committee to the newly organized Chemical Division in order that the division may be of the fullest value to the industry in the expansion of foreign markets for American organic chemicals. A similar committee will be appointed in the synthetic organic chemical industry with the co-operation of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, it was announced.



HENRY HOWARD

The personnel of the newly appointed committee is: Henry Howard, chairman, of Cleveland; S. W. Wilder, Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston; E. M. Allen, president Mathieson Alkali Works, New York; Robert T. Baldwin, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York; Dr. Charles L. Reese, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; A. G. Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Philadelphia; Lancaster Morgan, General Chemical Co., New York, and H. H. Dow, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. Also attending the conference with Secretary Hoover, were: H. E. Howe, editor "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry"; Charles L. Parsons, secretary American Chemical Society; Gilbert Currie, Dow Chemical Co., and John I. Tierney, secretary Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

In an executive meeting with Mr. Hoover, the functions of the Department of Commerce were outlined to the committee. It was pointed out that the purpose of the Chemical Division will be to aid the industry in the expansion of its foreign trade. Mr. Hoover pointed out that the American chemical industry, despite European competition, had a fair show for the chemical markets of the world, and especially should have its share of the South African markets. He said, however, that German and French manufacturers were prepared to strongly compete for these markets.

The $800,000 appropriation for the Government helium works at Fort Worth, Texas, becomes available on Sept. 1 and the manufacture of helium will then be resumed. This non-inflammable gas is now produced at the plant at a cost of 10c per cubic foot, whereas it cost nearly $2,000 before the war.

TABLE RESERVATIONS AT A PREMIUM

Leaders of All Branches of Chemical Field Will Dine with Salesmen's Association Next Tuesday Evening —Opportunity To Hear Hoover and Sisson Welcomed

Reservations for the dinner which the Salesmen's Association is giving to the whole chemical industry at the Commodore Hotel next Tuesday, Sept. 12, are flooding onto the secretary's office, at 3 Park Place, New York. Many of the companies are making special reservations of entire tables, which seat either eight or ten, and company groups of members and guests are to be quite a feature of the event. The dinner will bring together the greatest gathering of executives, chemists, and salesmen that the chemical industry has ever seen.

Herbert Hoover, with the strike situation clearing up, will undoubtedly have a very interesting message to deliver, and the opportunity of hearing him and Mr. Sisson is not being overlooked. Mr. Sisson, who enjoys the reputation of being the best after dinner speaker among the country's bankers, is going to talk upon the financial aspects of this basic industry. It is understood that the dinner committee has arranged for an additional speaker, a man as well known as the two others. Dr. Charles H. Herty is to be the toastmaster.

The annual meeting of the Salesmen's Association will be at noon at the Commodore, when a complimentary luncheon will be served to members. At this meeting, which will be presided over by Vice-president Chas. B. Hall, of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., the annual reports of the officers will be acted upon; plans for new co-operative work with the Department of Commerce on behalf of the chemical industry will be formulated, and new officers will be elected for the coming year.

Reservations for the dinner should be mailed in promptly, for the seating list and program for the banquet are to go to the printer the end of this week, and the Invitation Committee, John W. Boyer, chairman, announces that acceptances must be in their hands by then.

Imports at the port of San Francisco for the week ending August 26 included the following: On the motorship Tonking, from Aalborg, to order 1201 barrels and 206 bags whiting, to the East Asiatic Co. 248 barrels whiting, and to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. 896 casks whiting; from Copenhagen, to the Geo. W. Prising Co. 20 drums rennet extract; from Hamburg, to order 181 drums calcium chloride, to Anglo & London Paris National Bank 106 drums magnesium chloride, to W. M. Weyl 32 cases ultramarine, and to order 43 casks potash and 89 drums magnesium chloride.

A claim for $1,151,450 against the Butterworth-Judson Corp., was filed with the receivers of the company, last week, by John H. Clark, Jr., assistant United States Attorney, New York, in behalf of the Government. The amount is the balance due under a contract made with the company, May 9, 1918, for making citric acid, and under which the Government advanced $1,500,000. The ending of the war made it unnecessary to continue deliveries under the agreement.

An increase of 115 per cent in number of wage earners employed in the chemical industry in the five year war period over the number employed in 1914, is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, of New York. From 1899 to 1914 there was a decrease of 25.2 per cent in the number employed in blast furnaces, but by 1919 the employment had increased 12 per cent over 1899.

Books of Trade Interest

EFFECTIVE TYPE-USE FOR ADVERTISING. By Benjamin Sherbow. 8vo., 139 pages. Published by the Author, New York. 1922.

As the use of advertising in industry spreads, so must the knowledge of the means of securing the desired results spread, and, while it has always been the custom for advertisers to rely largely on agencies and publishers to have their messages properly dressed in print, the necessity for knowledge of type and the use of type in producing a definite impression is being much more widely appreciated. The present little volume contains much of interest and value to anyone interested in advertising from whatever point of view. The copious illustrations taken from successful as well as unsuccessful advertising make the points extremely clear even to one entirely unfamiliar with the technique of printing. A valuable guide indeed for those charged with the composition of advertising copy.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW ECONOMICS. By Lionel D. Edie, associate professor of history and politics, Colgate University. 8vo., 525 pages. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.

The author treats of labor, capital, technology, management, markets, money and credit as affected by the many happenings in industrial life which in recent years have upset some of the traditional economic theories. Prof. Edie discusses at length the psychological and social side of the problems now absorbing public attention.

THE MEANING OF PROPERTY. By Isaac H. Lionberger, chairman of the American Credit-Indemnity Co. Small 8vo., 121 pages. The Stratford Co., Boston, Mass.

Mr. Lionberger discusses the unequal distribution of wealth, and the general unrest. He explains the origin and function of property, declaring that the influences which cause inequality are beneficial to the poor as well as the rich. He takes up the prejudices and errors which have caused discontent and shows that injurious consequences usually result from ill-considered expedients which interfere with the normal operation of economic laws.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY. By Harry N. Holmes, Oberlin College. 8 vo., 115 pages. Published by the MacMillan Co., New York, 1921.

Laboratory experiments to accompany the author's General Chemistry, prepared from the third revision of mimeographed notes used at Oberlin College. Thirty-two pages of the text are devoted to a more or less sketchy system of qualitative analysis.

AN OUTLINE OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF INORGANIC SUBSTANCES INCLUDING THE RARE ELEMENTS. By Horace G. Byers, Professor of Chemistry, Cooper Union. 8vo., 216 pages. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. 1922.

The author reverses the usual order of treatment of the subject of qualitative analysis by discussing first the non-metallic elements and acid radicals following the customary arrangement of the usual general chemical text. Some fifty pages on the subject of the rare elements are also included.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN KENTUCKY. By Willard Rouse Jillson, Director of the Kentucky Geological Survey. 8vo., 87 pages. Published by the State Journal Co., Frankfort, Ky. 1922.

An interesting historical sketch of the development of the coal industry in Kentucky designed for the general reader.

NON-INTOXICANTS. By Carl A. Nowak, member of the American Chemical Society. 8vo., 295 pages. Published by C. A. Nowak, of the Nowak Chemical Laboratories, St. Louis.

The work is a practical manual on the manufacture of soft drink extracts and cereal beverages.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction	56½	57½	Heyden Chem.	1¼	1⅜
*Allied Chem. & D.	86¾	87	H'k Electro	55	65
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.	112	113	H'k Electro, pf.....	60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch.....	41	41¾	*Int. Agricult.	10	10¾
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf....	60	70	*Int. Agricult., pf..	39¼	40
*Am. Chicle	9	10	*Int. Nickel	17¾	17⅞
*Am. Chicle, pf.....	29½	33	*Int. Nickel, pf....	81	81½
*Am. Cot. Oil.....	27¼	28	*Int. Salt	67	..
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf...	54	55¾	*Mathieson Alk. ...	42	47
*Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merck & Co., pf....	67	..
*Am. Cyan., pf.....	53	56	Merrimac	83	88
*Am. Druggist S...	6½	6¾	Mulford Co.	35	40
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue, pf.....	65	70	*National Lead 107½		108
*Am. Linseed	34½	35	*National Lead, pf.	112	116
*Am. Linseed, pf...	52	56	N. J. Zinc.....	152	154
*Am. Malt	12	13	Niag. A., pf.....	96	100
*Am. Zinc	17¾	18	Parke, Davis & Co.	103	104
*Amer. Zinc, pf....	46	47½	Penn. Salt	80	81
Atlas Powder	135	140	People's Gas, Chi..	93¾	94
Atlas Powd., pf....	87½	..	Procter & Gamble..	124	128
British Am. Chem..	1	..	Procter & Gam., pf..	102	106
By. Prod. Co.....	57	65	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum	135	135½	Rol. Ch., pf.....	80	90
Carborundum, pf....	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po.....	108	115
Casein Co.	30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	97	99
Celluloid Co.	92	98	Sherwin-Williams ..	28	29
Celluloid Co., pf	105	106	Sherwin-W., pf. ...	93	97
Ches. Mfg.	195	205	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf.....	108	111	Swan & Finch.....	30	34
Com'l Solv. A....).	48	49	*Tenn. C. & Chem..	101¼	101¾
Do. B	41	..	*Tex. Gulf. Sul....	50¼	50½
*Corn Products 118¾		119	Union Carbide	60⅝	61⅜
*Corn Products, pf..	118	120¼	Union Sulphur	..	..
*Davison Chem.	51½	52⅝	*Un. Drug	79	82
Dow Chem.	..	200	*Un. Drug, 1st pf..	48	49⅞
Dow Ch., pf.....	..	103	*Un. Dyewood	47	50
Du Pont de Nem..	140	142	*Un. Dyewood, pf..	62	80
*Du P't de Nem. Db.	85½	87	Un. Gas, Imp.....	54¼	54¾
Eastman Kodak	83¼	84	Un. Gas, Imp., pf..	54⅝	55
Eastman Kodak, pf.	106½	..	U. S. Gypsum.....	..	54
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	24¼	24⅜	*U. S. Indus. Al....	65¼	66
Freept. Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	94½	96¼
*Grasselli	128	132	*Va.-Car. Ch.	29⅞	29¼
*Grasselli, pf.	100	101½	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf....	68	69¼
Hercules Powder	164	170	*V. Vivaudou	12⅝	12¾
Hercules Powd., pf.	100	102			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

FERTILIZER OUTLOOK BETTER

In a statement to the stockholders of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the Executive Committee, says:

"Since our last annual report agricultural conditions have materially improved and, though the demand for fertilizers has not yet returned to normal, indications for such a return in the near future are now encouraging.

"The sales of fertilizers in the United States for the last year are estimated to have been about 65 per cent of the tonnage of 1920; but while the demand has thus decreased, owing to the severe depression in all agricultural districts during the last two years, the productive capacity of the fertilizer industry had been considerably increased under the stimulus of the heavy demand in the spring of 1920. These conditions have naturally led to very severe competition and to a continuance of low prices.

"Although there still remains uncollected in the South a large amount of fertilizer notes and accounts from sales of 1920 and 1921, it is estimated, nevertheless, that one-half of all the fertilizer used in the Cotton Belt in the spring of 1922 was sold fo crash instead of on the usual fall credit terms.

"In the Northern States credit conditions have been more favorable and a relatively larger tonnage of fertilizer has been sold, though far less than in 1920. Competition in these states has been very keen and prices have remained at a low level."

The Celluloid Co. announces a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Sept. 30 on stock of record Sept. 15.

ASSETS OF THE UNITED DRUG CO.

Under the heading "What's Behind Active Stocks," the "New York Tribune" discusses United Drug as follows: "The United Drug Co. is another merchandising corporation whose tangible assets do not give an accurate measure of stock value. Real estate, buildings, furniture and fixtures are carried in the June 30, 1922, balance sheet at $18,787,000. If stock investments in other companies are added a total of $28,112,000, representing the investment account, is arrived at. Net tangible assets applicable to the common stock on June 30 were equal to $37.99 a share on the common stock. Trade-marks, patents, formulas and processes, given a value of $22,793,000 in the last balance sheet, are intangible assets not included in this stock valuation.

"The market gives the common a value of about $80 a share. Earning power makes up a substantial part of the difference between these two valuations. In 1921 the company earned only 66 per cent of its interest charges. In the first half of 1922 earnings covered all charges and preferred dividends and left a surplus of 1.23 per cent for the common.

"On June 30, 1922, there was a small profit and loss surplus, $2,290,000 cash and current assets exceeding current liabilities by $19,636,000. The company had only $500,000 of bank loans. The $34,525,600 common is preceded by $16,321,900 of 7 per cent cumulative first preferred and $17,000 second preferred. There is a funded debt of $14,180,000. Dividends have been paid regularly on the preferred stocks since incorporation. The common received 6 per cent in 1921, 7¾ in 1920, 7½ in 1919, 5 in 1918 and 3¾ in 1917. The last dividend was paid July 1, 1921. Range of common stock: High 175⅛, in 1919; low, 46, in 1921; last sale price 80."

The Thatcher Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y., announces that advance subscriptions for its recently authorized issue of $500,000 eight per cent convertible ten-year gold debentures, amount to approximately $108,000 and that there is reason to believe that the stockholders will take a large part of the issue when it is offered for subscription. B. Ives Cooper, president, announced the company had arranged for the outright purchase from C. J. Thatcher of the exclusive manufacturing rights to various letters patent, under which the company has heretofore operated under a royalty arrangement.

Fifty shares of common stock of the Contact Process Co., acid manufacturers, Buffalo, par value $100, were sold at the Vesey Street Auction Rooms, New York, last week, for $20 for the lot. Seventy shares of preferred stock, $100 par value, were sold for $50 for the lot.

Parke, Davis & Co. announce a quarterly dividend of $1.00 and an extra dividend of $1.00, payable Sept. 30 to shareholders of record Sept. 20.

New Incorporations

Clair Chemical Corp., New York, $10,000. To make chemicals and chemical by-products. W. A. Miller, R. L. Noah, L. Rothschild; rep., J. I. Wiener, 1482 Broadway.

Watson Chemical Co., Lebanon, Mo., $50,000. To make chemicals. C. O. McCain, C. G. and E. I. Watson, Lebanon.

Wharton County Oil Mills, Inc., El Campo, Texas. To operate a mill for the manufacture of cottonseed oil products. H. E. Wilson, A. L. Lawson, Hans Goldman, El Campo.

Carbocite, Inc., Huntington, W. Va., $250,000.

Lehigh Valley Industrial Chemical Co., Bethlehem, Pa., $55,000.

California Rock Salt Co., Los Angeles, Cal., $250,000.

Hoffman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $50,000. J. M. McNamara, T. P. Mackey, D. J. Murphy; attorney, J. A. McNamara, 165 Broadway.

Pacific Sulfur and Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal., $500,000.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, 630-632

BUSINESS GOOD AND CHEMICALS FIRMER

Bleaching Powder, Ammonium Sulfate and Yellow Prussiate of Soda Higher and Stocks Low—Caustic Soda in Demand—Oxalic Acid Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oxalic Acid, ¾c lb. Ammonium Sulfate, 30c per cwt.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.12	$.12	$.12	$.11	$.19½	$.07
Sulfuric Acid, 65 deg.	ton	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	55.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder, Works	100 f. s.	1.75	1.75	1.60	2.40	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.25	20.00	4.50
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.05½	.05½	.05¾	.05½	.87	.08
Saltpetre, gran.	lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.06¼	.09¾	.35½	.04½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.25	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.85	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12	.65	.06¼
Average		3.048	3.048	3.033	3.57	11.06	3.14

Heavy chemicals are in a firmer position than has been the case for some time. In many items there is scarcity of supply and prices are tending higher for spot, though future shipment prices generally are remaining steady. For the final week of August, dealers report a volume of business that has been very gratifying. Imported chemicals also are becoming more scarce and prices abroad have begun to advance. Potash prices in Germany have been doubled. Heavy acids are steady. Oxalic acid is still scarce; prices are very firm. Ammonium sulfate is firm with stocks very low. Bleaching powder is scarce on spot and makers are not quoting for future delivery. Yellow prussiate of soda is higher on spot and makers unable to make shipments. Demand for caustic soda is good.

Acid, Acetic—Quotations are on the basis of $2.67½ for 28 per cent in carlots of barrels at works and $2.92½ in less than carlots. Glacial is moving at $11.17 @$12.17 in carlots of barrels at works. Demand is steady.

Acid, Muriatic—Makers' prices are on a basis of $1.10 @$1.50 for 20 per cent in carlots of carboys. Business is largely routine with demand easily taken care of.

Acid, Nitric—Prices are quoted over a range as to brand and are unchanged. Basis is $5.00@$5.65 per hundred for 38° in carlots of carboys at works.

Acid, Oxalic—Makers are naming 17c at works for shipment. Supplies are extremely scarce and spot barrels are quoted at 17¾c@18c.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices remain unchanged with demand along routine lines. Makers quote 66deg. in tank cars at works at $14.00@$16.00 and for 60deg. at $9@$11.

Alums—Supplies are becoming scarce and domestic makers are unable to meet the demand. Ammonia alum is most scarce with spot prices on the upward trend though makers have not advanced their prices. Ammonia lump is quoted at $3.25 for carload lots of barrels at works. Potash is firmer at $2.75@$3.00 from importers and $4.25 from makers at works.

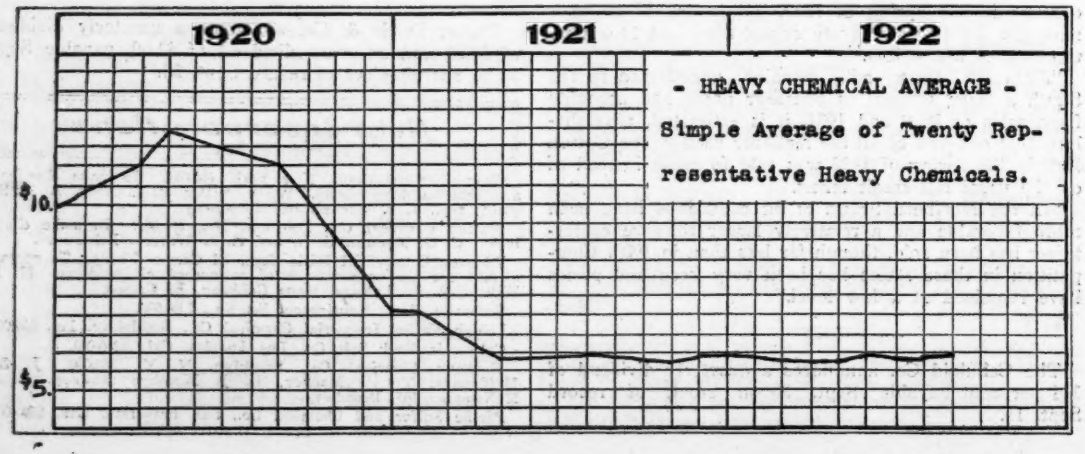
Ammonium Sulfate—Continues in a strong position. Stocks are low and makers are unable to assure shipments. Spot stocks are at a premium. Makers' prices are quoted at $3.50@$3.60 per 100 pounds bulk, f. o. b. for domestic consumption. Export is named at $3.85 but there is none to be had.

Arsenic—Remains steady at 8½c for spot with future delivery at 7¾c.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are sold far ahead. Supply is scarce with good demand. Large drums at works are generally quoted at $1.75@$1.90 as to position, though makers are unwilling to make quotations. Spot is extremely scarce and prices from $1.80@$1.90.

Potash, Caustic—Little change in prices, though reports of advances in Germany may soon strengthen the market. Present prices are 5½c@6c for 88-92 per cent for imported and domestic at 8c.

Soda, Caustic—Domestic demand is keen and prices are firm. Standard brands are named at $3.65@$3.75



f. a. s. New York. Makers' rates are on basis $2.50 per 100 pounds, 60 per cent in carlots at works on contract.

Soda Prussiate, Yellow—Prices are mounting in face of great scarcity of supply. Domestic makers are unable to make shipments. A few odd lots may be picked up 22½c@22¾c, though price is generally fixed at 22½c@23c.

Heavy Chemical Notes

The St. Joseph Lead Co. has taken an option on the old Mine La Motte Company's property in Madison and St. Francis counties, Missouri.

G. E. Worman, New York, is discontinuing his fertilizer business and after September 1 will be connected with the Berkshire Fertilizer Co.

The Mathieson Alkali Works has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to shareholders of record Sept. 20.

The Solvay Process Co. recently shipped 14,032 tons of soda ash on five barges from the Syracuse barge canal terminal. In moving the material from the works forty-eight cars were utilized.

German prices have risen sharply in all industrial lines. Potash prices have been doubled. Coal and sugar prices have been more than doubled. The purpose of the advance is to meet the decline in the value of the mark.

The Magna Metal Chemical Co. has acquired from the owners, State and Government, 2,546 acres of land adjoining the north shores of Great Salt Lake. This land is regarded favorably for the extraction of magnesium chloride.

An explosion in the ammonia plant of the Althano Humus Co., fertilizer manufacturers, at Hackettstown, N. J., on Sept. 4, was followed by a fire that wiped out three of the company's buildings, with damage estimated at $100,000. No one was injured, Twenty carloads of celery and a large store of provisions for the employees were part of the loss.

A large number of reappraisements decisions were handed down last week by the Board of United States General Appraisers. These rulings fix the correct value of the merchandise for customs purposes. Among the goods covered are: Chinese antimony regulus, from O. Klein, Hankow, China, and Japanese soap stocks, from Suzuki & Co., Kobe, Japan.

The American potash market is to be divided between Germany and France, according to reports in Washington. Failure of the French industry to secure contracts is said to have led to a pact with German manufacturers. If such an agreement is reached it would probably mean increased prices for potash, and American manufacturers may be inspired to resume production.

There are many indications in all parts of the country of the probable serious interruption of fertilizer deliveries in case the railway strike is not quickly cleared up. A committee of the National Fertilizer Association has received assurances that everything possible will be done to prevent the holding up of shipments. In several instances, existing embargoes already have been modified to permit shipments of fertilizers and fertilizer materials.

$300,000,000 IN FERTILIZER PLANTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture says in its weekly bulletin that the fertilizer industry is the largest of the heavy chemical industries. In its efforts to supply the agriculture of this country and of the world the industry has invested about $300,000,000 in mines, plants and equipment. A modern fireproof, complete fertilizer plant of 60,000 tons capacity represents an investment of about $1,000,000. More than 90 per cent by weight of the ingredients which enter into the composition of the fertilizers consumed in South Carolina, the largest fertilizer-consuming state, are strictly chemicals.

It requires approximately 6,750,000 tons of chemicals to supply the annual demand for fertilizer in the United States, the other 10 per cent, or 750,000 tons, consisting mostly of cottonseed meal, packinghouse tankage, fish scrap, blood meal and some garbage tankage, processed leather and other waste products. Organic ammoniates, such as garbage, scrap leather, feathers, hair and felt are processed either by digestion with acid or by long-pressure cooking in order to convert the complex nitrogen compounds into forms readily available for plant use.

Phosphate rock, from a tonnage point of view, is the most important raw fertilizer material. About 2,500,000 tons of phosphate rock were consumed in producing the 7,500,000 tons of fertilizer consumed in the United States in 1914. It takes approximately 1,100 pounds of phosphate rock and 1,100 pounds of sulfuric acid to produce a finished ton of acid phosphate. To produce 1,100 pounds of sulfuric acid, 233 pounds of sulfur and seven pounds of nitrate of soda are necessary, the sulfur being obtained from Louisiana and Texas and the nitrate of soda from Chile.

This country produces more sulfate of ammonia than it consumes. In 1920, 367,000 tons were produced. About 100,000 tons per year have been exported for the last two years. About 25 to 30 per cent of the average cost of fertilizer represents freight, including freight on raw materials, supplies and on the finished goods.

The Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association announces a plan for the development of a constructive soil-fertility program, in every county of every State. The statement urges upon the county agents, the importance not only of building up the fertility of soils but also of a definite program which shall take into account every factor which might affect the successful agricultural development of the counties.

A lower freight rate on salt went into effect in Kansas August 20. The decrease was only a few cents per hundred pounds, but it removed a barrier which will mean the development of a large salt bed, underlying 7500 square miles in central Kansas. This bed is from 30 to 250 feet deep, ranging from a few hundred to a little over a thousand feet below the surface.

White arsenic, according to reports emanating from the tariff conferees, will be continued on the free list. The House had provided a rate of 25 per cent ad valorem and the Senate placed it on the free list. House conferees are said to have receded from their objection.

The acid house of the Federal Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., was burned on Aug. 28, with loss of 2,000,000 pounds of sulfuric acid. The loss on plant and contents is estimated at $100,000.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals 618-620

FORMALDEHYDE ADVANCES ON SCARCITY

Sellers Unable To Fill Large Orders—Makers' Prices Higher on Bismuth Salts, Iodides, Resublimed Iodine, and Iodoform—Hydroquinone Moves Up—Mercury Unsettled and Bullish—Glycerin Firmer—Prices Tending Upward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bismuth Salts, 10c lb.
Formaldehyde, ½c lb.
Glycerin, Dynamite, ½c lb.
Hydroquinone, 20c lb.
Iodine, Resublimed, 20c lb.
Iodoform, 10c lb.
Mercury, $4 flask
Potassium Iodide, 15c lb.
Sodium Iodide, 10c lb.
Strontium Iodide, 20c lb.

Declined

Acetanilid, Second Hands, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetanilid	$.30	$.30	$.30	$.33	$2.00	$.20
Acid Citric, Import	.44½	.44½	.44½	.45	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.00	18.00	3.65
Calomel, American	1.00	1.00	.94	.82	3.48	.90
Camphor, Jap., ref.	.83	.83	.82	.70	3.55	.41
Iodine, Resublimed	4.40	4.20	4.20	3.50	5.00	3.75
Menthol	6.25	6.25	6.25	4.30	13.50	3.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.35	5.35	4.90	4.80	12.80	4.50
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.23	.23	.23	.24	4.30	.80
Quinine Sulfate, Imp.	.50	.50	.50	.67	.90	.25
Sodium Salicylate	.36	.36	.32	.30	4.25	.27
Strychnine Sulfate	.76	.76	.76	1.35	2.05	.50
Average	**2.01**	**2.00**	**1.95**	**1.58**	**5.92**	**1.56**

The actual volume of business done during the week was small owing to the holidays. The upward trend was again in evidence on a number of products. Extreme low prices are being steadily withdrawn. Quicksilver is rising steadily and stocks are being kept off the market. Makers announced advances on all bismuth salts, iodides, resublimed iodine, and iodoform. Hydroquinone has reacted from low levels. Glycerin C. P., continues firm and dynamite is higher. Formaldehyde is up, due to scarcity. Acetanilid is easier in second hands. Camphor is firm on spot. Bromides are offered cheap. Monobromated camphor is still available at previous figures. Acetylsalicylic acid and salicylates are in strong positions.

Acetanilid—Cheaper material available in second hands. Offered at 28c@30clb. Makers asking 30c@31c unchanged for U. S. P. Technical at 25c@27c.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Remains firm with bullish tendency noted in many quarters as salicylic stiffens. Makers quote 85c. Resale 80c@83c.

Acid, Citric—Importers will do 44½c@45clb. Domestic goods commanding 46c@46½c for powdered and 45c@45½c for crystals. Reported in good demand. Quoted at 38c c. i. f.

Acid, Salicylic—Makers are firm at 29c with small lot of resale goods at 28c. Likely to go higher if phenol situation is not remedied.

Acid, Tartaric—Seasonal demand is falling off, but other business keeps material moving in a routine way. American acid at 30c; imported at 28c for crystals and 28½c@29c for powder.

Bismuth Salts—All salts of bismuth have been advanced from 10c to 15c per pound, Reported that last advance did not place production on a profitable basis. New schedule quotes these prices: betanaphtholate, $2.80; citrate, $2.40; nitrate, $1.55; oxychloride, $2.75; subbenzoate, $2.85; subcarbonate, U. S. P., $2.60, X-Ray, $2.95; subgallate, $2.25; subiodide, $4.20; subnitrate, $2.30.

Bromides—Dull and soft at previous levels. Imported sodium at 13c@14c, potash at 12c@13c, ammonium at 13c@14c. Domestic sodium at 19c@20c, potash at 22c@23c, ammonium at 29c.

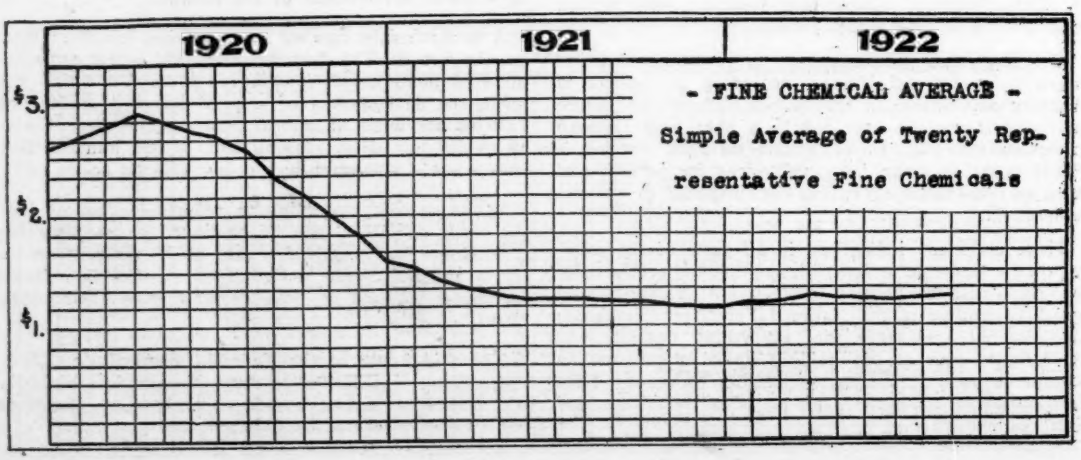
Camphor—Firm on spot at 83c@85c for Jap slabs. American bulk gum at 90c. Japanese tablets at 95c @$1.05, American at 95c@98c.

Camphor, Monobromated—Quoted at $1.70@$1.75 by some makers. Other first hands are asking $1.90.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices unchanged at $23.00 inside for new catch oil. Very little old catch offered.

Formaldehyde—Makers are higher on formaldehyde, naming 9clb. in carlots. Single carboys or barrels are commanding 9½c. Curtailed production resulted in lessening of spot and works stocks. Sellers are having difficulty meeting the routine demand and in some cases cannot fill carlot orders.

Glycerin—Tendency in some quarters to advance



C.P. price was not noted in others. Quoted at 17c @17½c; cans 18½c. Dynamite was not selling last week due to inability of buyers and sellers to come to terms. Bids of 16½c were heard and 17c was asked. Resellers offering small amounts of C.P. at 16½c@17c. Crude material continues high.

Hydroquinone—Prices advanced as cheap material was cleaned off the market. Makers are naming $1.10 to $1.20 as to quantity. Reported that hydroquinone at 90c was not a paying investment.

Iodine—Resublimed iodine is higher at $4.40lb. according to first hands' new schedules. Tincture firm at $4.10@$4.25; crude material at $3.90@$3.95.

Iodides—Makers have advanced all iodides as previous basis did not allow reasonable margin of profit. Potash iodide at $3.45, sodium at $3.90, and strontium at $3.70. Resellers will do $3.30 on limited amounts of potassium iodide.

Iodoform—Advanced to $5.35 for powdered and $6.35 for crystals as makers move up on iodine and iodides.

Mercury—One seller says that consumers can buy at $63.00 to $65.00 per flask spot. Others will not quote at all for immediate delivery and are asking $62.00 duty paid for shipment goods. Ideas as to the value of spot mercury range to $68.00. Stocks in London are reported small and according to advices only one large Italian mine is offering and then only for September-October shipment. Spanish mines are not quoting. Imports have been made regularly, averaging over 1,000 flasks per week.

Fine Chemical Notes

Chemical consuming companies, throughout the south, are being forced to suspend operations for want of fuel. Two cotton mills in South Carolina closed last week, and others are believed to be in the same predicament.

C. C. Concannon, formerly of Takamine, Inc., has begun his duties as assistant director of the dye and chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, assisting C. R. De Long, director of the division.

The efforts of alcohol manufacturers to meet the particular demands of the perfumery trade are the subject of an article in the latest issue of Ungerer's Bulletin, by Warren L. Cofren, of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., New York City.

The frequently predicted reaction in prices has set in in earnest. It has been said many times that various products were too cheap to allow much leeway in expense. Looking back over the past month advances in salicylic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, salicylates, mercury, mercurials, glycerin, resorcinol, morphine salts, codeine salts, bismuth salts, iodine, iodoform, iodides, formaldehyde, and hydroquinone are noted.

Output of morphine salts in Japan has been on the increase since 1915, when manufacture was first instituted. Consumption in that country has varied considerably from year to year. In 1913 5,965 pounds were used while in 1920 the amount reached about 55,000 pounds. In 1915, 100 pounds of morphine salts were produced and 22,000 pounds were imported. Each year domestic production has increased. Last year's output was 10,000 pounds and the imports amounted to only 13,000 pounds.

ITALIAN PRICES OF PHARMACEUTICALS

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Turin, Italy, Aug. 26.—Italian pharmaceutical prices depend upon the prices fixed for the war reparation products, which the Italian government has great difficulty in selling. Quotations per kilo are as follows:

Morphine hydrochloride, lire 2,000 to 2,550; acetylsalicylic acid, lire 45 to 55; pure tannic acid, lire 40 to 50; tartaric acid, lire 12 to 13.50; salicylic acid, lire 12 to 15; citric acid, lire 19 to 20; boric acid, lire 7.60 to 8.00; amidopyrine, lire 260 to 280; antipyrine, lire 140 to 150; ammonium bromide, lire 12 to 14; bicarbonate of soda, lire 1,800 to 2,000; potassium bromide lire 10 to 12; sodium bromide, lire 10 to 12; benzonaphthol, lire 125 to 130; pure caffeine, lire 180 to 200; Japanese camphor, lire 45 to 50; sulfate and bisulfate of quinine, lire 400 to 450; quinine chlorhydrate, lire 600 to 650; chloral hydrate, lire 42 to 45; chloroform, lire 15 to 18; cocaine chloride, lire 2,200 to 2,500; pure codeine, lire 3,100 to 3,500; cresol, lire 40 to 45; hexamethylene-tetramine, lire 90 to 100; phenacetine, lire 120 to 150; lime-glycero-phosphate, lire 50 to 60; Guaiacol, lire 160 to 185; hydroquinone, lire 43 to 55; iodine, lire 190 to 200; potassium iodide, lire 160 to 175; calcined magnesia, lire 11 to 12.50; chloride of morphine, lire 2,000 to 2,500; menthol, lire 280 to 300; menthyl salicylate, lire 36 to 40; Smyrna opium, lire 122 to 140; potassium sulfo-guayacolate, lire 125 to 140; resorcin, lire 65 to 75; salol, lire 50 to 60; sodium salicylate, lire 18.50 to 20; sodium benzoate, lire 15 to 18; sodium methyl arsenate, lire 260 to 300; strychnine nitrate, lire 1,100 to 1,200; terpine hydrate, lire 20 to 24; pure theobromine, lire 205 to 215; thymol, lire 300 to 350; vanilin, lire 400 to 450.

FORMALDEHYDE STOCKS VERY LOW

Leading formaldehyde producers have all come into line during the week at 9c per pound in barrels, carlots and less, spot Metropolitan district. In several cases, prices were moved up early last week to 9c, but one or two leading sellers still held at 8½c. At the close of business last week, however, an 8½c seller could not be found. The reason for the movement is the fact that little or no formaldehyde has been produced for many months owing to the extreme low prices prevailing. Stocks on spot and at works have been allowed to dwindle to a point where only one producer states he is in a position to ship carload lots.

Formaldehyde sold as low as 7c a pound spot New York on open quotation some months ago and considerably below this on private deals, according to reports. The elimination of excess stocks, however, has caused a rebound of prices. Inactivity in production centers is likely to force prices still higher. Even at 9c a pound, formaldehyde manufacturers claim that production from 55c wood alcohol is a poor business proposition.

SANTONIN TO BE ADVANCED

Late advices indicate that owing to the higher cost to import santonin from Russia via Switzerland, the leading factors in New York are reported anticipating an advance of $5.00 per pound effective on and after Sept. 11. This will bring the base price for spot santonin up to $172.00 per pound for crystals and $173.50 for powder. Local stocks are small and closely held.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is featuring a chart of the products derived from wood in a new booklet prepared for distribution at the Chemical Exposition.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, Pages 621-623

PHENOL LOWER, STOCKS STILL SCARCE

Reports of Imported Material Coming on the Market Cause Reduction in Quotations—Dye Market Quiet, but Consumers' Stocks Small, and Better Buying Expected Soon

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Phenol, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, C.P.	gal.	$.30	$.30	$.30	$.27	$1.10	$.26
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08	.16	.03
Phenol	lb.	.20	.20	.12	.09	1.50	.45
Xylene, 2 deg.	gal.	.45	.45	.45	.60	..	..
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28	..	..
Aniline Oil	lb.	.14	.14	.14	.20	1.40	.10½
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.45	..	..
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.22	.22	.23	.36	1.50	.08
Paranitroaniline	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.85	.08
Average		**0.331**	**0.331**	**0.323**	**0.353**	**1.25**	**.167**

Rumors that foreign material will soon be on the market, have caused a drop in phenol to a position it held a few weeks ago. Although there is still a great scarcity, and only a few odd lots may be picked up here and there, phenol is again down to 20c@22c. Aside from the position of phenol, there has been no important change in the market which has been a dull affair during the week past. Benzol and toluol still continue firm and prices remain unchanged although supplies are extremely scarce. The position of these crudes, however, will soon be easier with the resumption of operations in the soft coal mines. While business has been fair during the past month it is likely that there will be a greater improvement soon after the vacation season which usually ends with Labor Day. Consumers are not stocked up for the fall and it is probable that there will be a good demand during the next month.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Makers are busy filling contract orders and there is very little on spot. Prices remain firm. C. P. in tanks at works is quoted at 30c and in drums at 35c. The 90 per cent grade is held at 27c in tanks and 32c in drums. Resellers' prices are quoted a little higher, from 31c@35c as to grade and quantity.

Naphthalene—Prices remain at former levels though a trifle weaker as there is a good supply in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. Flake is quoted at 6c @7c and balls at 7½c@8½c. Crushed is easy at 6c@6½c.

Phenol—Although supplies are still scarce the price has dropped for spot stocks and is now quoted at 20c @22c. In some directions it may be possible to do even better. Natural is still quoted at 18c but deliveries are not guaranteed until late October and November.

Toluene—Supplies are not plentiful but prices remain firm. Tank cars are quoted at 30c at works and drums at 35c.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Makers offer supplies of technical at $1.10@$1.15 and refined at $1.25. Demand is routine.

Acid, Benzoic—Technical is offered at 45c@50c in ton lots and less in barrels. U. S. P. is quoted at 55c@60c.

Acid, H—Prices remain unchanged. Ton lots at works at 75c and in barrel lots 80c. Business is routine.

Acid, Salicylic—Continues firm at prevailing prices. Technical is quoted at 26c@27c; U. S. P. at 29c.

Aniline Oil—Prices remain steady. Makers name carlots at 14c f. o. b. works. Smaller lots may be had at 14½c for five drum lots and 15c for single drums.

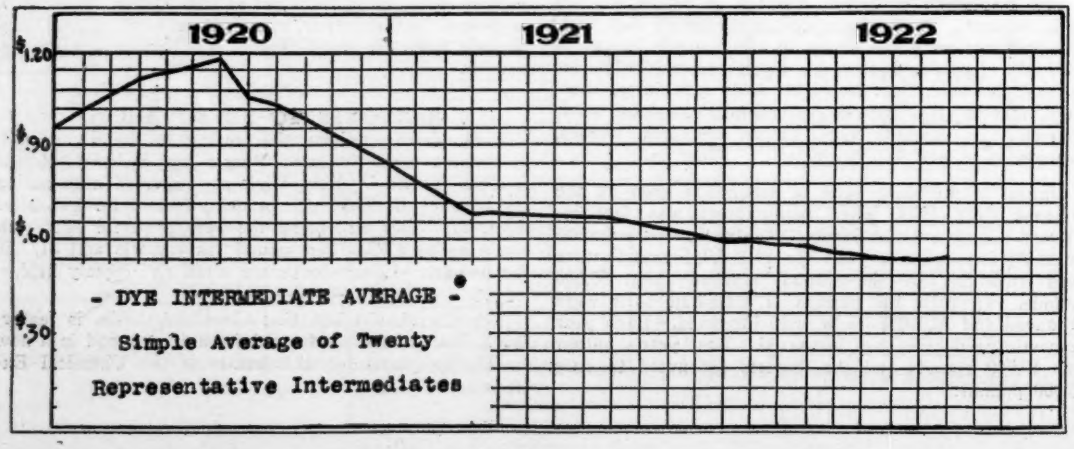
Aniline Salt—Makers name lower prices at 20clb. for barrel lots.

Beta-Naphthol—Is quoted at 22c for ton lots by makers and smaller lots at 23c. Demand is routine.

Dimethylaniline—Makers report fair demand. Prices quoted at 30c@32c for quantity lots in drums and 34c for smaller quantities.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Price remains unchanged and is moving well. Makers quote 90c@$1.00 as to quantity.

Nitrobenzol—Makers name carlots at 8½c and for



smaller quantities 9c for 5 drum lots and 9½c for single drums.

Para-amidophenol Base—Is offered by makers at $1.10@$1.25 as to quantity.

Para-nitroaniline—Carlots are quoted at 75c and single barrels 79c. First price may be shaded with good busniess.

Para-nitrophenol—Small quantities in second hands may be had at 70c though price is quoted at 75c in larger amounts.

Para-Toluidine—Price range is from 95c@$1.10 depending on quantity and seller.

Dyestuff Notes

Orders for German colors are flooding the offices of importers, in an effort to anticipate the high tariff rates in the bill now in conference.

Six persons were injured when a cylinder head blew out of a hydraulic press last week at the plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Arlington, N. J.

Wm. J. Robertson, for many years sales manager for The Heller & Merz Co., New York, has retired from active business. John H. Loomis has been appointed as his successor.

Twenty-four industries were represented in the list of sixty-five stocks which registered advances, on the Stock Exchange, last week. Among the stocks were the common and preferred shares of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. The common advanced to 86⅜ on August 11 and the preferred to 111.

The Nippon Dye Manufacturing Co., of Osaka, Japan, a subsidized company, in its balance sheet for the current term, shows losses amounting to more than 851,000 yen. The subsidy received amounted to over 1,181,000 yen in order to allow them to distribute the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent per annum.

George Demming, of Philadelphia, representing about 40 textile manufacturers in Philadelphia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, has declared his intention to wage an active fight for the reduction of duties on dyestuffs and chemicals as passed by the Senate. Mr. Demming does not say what would be a fair rate to impose on dyestuffs, but declares that the present high rates would amount to a virtual embargo if put in effect.

Reports from the coke producing sections of the Pennsylvania coal fields indicate that with the settlement of the coal strike there has been a material improvement in the output of the ovens during the past week. The output during the last week of August was 57 per cent of that during the week immediately preceding the inauguration of the strike and the efficiency of the ovens in blast has reached 80 per cent compared with 93 per cent for pre-strike efficiency.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organ-Chemical Manufacturers' Association, says: "I consider the new rates an excellent thing, not only for the manufacturer, but primarily for the consumer, as it will prove positively whether or not the German colors are enough superior to the American colors to warrant the extra expenditure. I believe that when the German colors are thrown open to the consumer at the higher price, he will find that he can make the dyes manufactured in this country suit his purpose."

JUNE EXPORTS OF DYES

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—Exports of dyes and extracts during June were valued as follows: Logwood extract, $59,074; other dye extracts, $47,079; dyes and dye stains, $222,370. About 398,975 pounds of dyes were exported.

Countries to which logwood extract was shipped included: France, 58,083 pounds, valued at $12,197; Italy, 77,713 pounds, valued at $12,777; England, 51,215 pounds, valued at $6,798; Canada, 38,204 pounds, valued at $3,854, and Japan, 102,992 pounds, valued at $17,407.

Shipments of other dye extracts included: France, 20,650 pounds, valued at $2,533; Germany, 18,770 pounds, valued at $3,410; England, 144,172 pounds, valued at $12,390; Scotland, 46,045 pounds, valued at $4,446; Canada, 32,617 pounds, valued at $12,155, and Japan, 6,339 pounds, valued at $1,268. The countries to which dyes were shipped and the amounts follow:

Countries	Dyes and stains pounds	dollars
Belgium	4,088	3,339
France	2,970	2,520
Portugal	5,500	1,035
Spain	8,879	4,172
Sweden	3,122	3,420
Canada—		
Quebec and Ontario	111,995	81,775
Costa Rica	1,483	1,107
Mexico	8,105	7,723
Newfoundland	953	1,039
Jamaica	1,432	448
Cuba	2,255	2,405
Argentina	17,461	13,916
Brazil	6,470	7,541
Colombia	3,719	2,233
Peru	3,015	658
British India	51,780	23,872
China	137,624	35,674
Japan	7,666	5,400
Australia	3,581	3,967
New Zealand	3,114	3,292
British South Africa	4,118	7,106

CHEMICAL BOND ISSUES IN 1922

Among the chemical and allied companies which have issued bonds since Jan. 1, this year, are the American Lime and Stone Co., $1,100,000, offered in June at 98½, now selling at 97½; Bay Sulphite Co., 7½ per cent, due in 1937, $1,500,000, issued in April at 101, now selling at 103; Hooker Electrochemical Co., 7 per cent, due in 1947, $1,250,000, issued in January at 96½; Miner-Edgar Co., 7 per cent, $1,500,000 issued in June, at 99; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 7 per cent, due in 1947, $22,500,000 issued in May at 98¾, now selling at 98⅜.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announce the development of a direct dyestuff known as Pontamine Brown CR. It produces reddish brown shades on cotton, being used principally in combinations for light browns, although it is suitable for use as a self shade when it produces the color desired. It is also used on artificial silk and in cotton, wool and silk mixtures.

The Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Louisville, has ordered additional grinding machinery and will double the output of its Shawnee C. P. chrome green department.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 631

FISH OILS SCARCE AND HIGH

Demand for Hydrogenation Purposes Absorbs Spot Stocks—Oil Firmer on Higher Quotations from Abroad—Linseed Oil Weak—Turpentine Advancing

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Degras, neutral, 1c lb. Olive, denatured, 3c gal.
Menhaden, crude, 2c gal. Tallow Oil, acidless, 1c lb.
Lard Oil, No. 1, ¼c lb.

Declined

Corn Oil, Crude, ½c lb. Rapeseed, Refined, 2c gal.
Neatsfoot, pure, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil, N.F.....gal.	$.54	$.54	$.56	$.44	$1.27	$.36½
Degras, American, bbl...lb.	.04	.04	.04	.05	.25	.03½
Lard, No. 1.....gal.	.75	.73	.73	.65	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crd. bbls....gal.	.40	.38	.45	.30	1.20	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.00	3.45	.96
Red Oil, distilled.....lb.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.06¼	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P.....lb.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¼	.33	.12
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls. .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.10	.20	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09¼	.05¼	.25	.08
Linseed, carlots .....gal.	.88	.88	.84	.74	1.88	.57
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.15	1.12	1.12	1.45	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined .....lb.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.10	.30	.08
Soya Bean, bbls. .....lb.	.12½	.12¼	.12½	.07¼	.19½	.07
Average	**0.440**	**0.434**	**0.438**	**0.380**	**1.30**	**0.362**

Fish oils, especially crudes, have become scarce owing to the increased demand for these oils for hydrogenation purposes and prices have been advanced. Olive oil is also much firmer because of higher quotations from abroad and lower stocks here. Degras, neutral, is also higher. Linseed oil is in a weak position. Producers are not inclined to sell for prices offered and buyers are holding off. Foreign linseed oil is dropping in price. Soya bean oil is soft but prices remain steady. Crude corn oil is slightly lower. Rapeseed oil has been reduced. Menhaden has been advanced. Palm, peanut and perilla are very quiet. Turpentine is stronger and is advancing in price. Flaxseed prices are remaining steady.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—No. 1 is quoted at 13c and No. 3 at 12c in barrels spot.

China Wood Oil—Is firmer, with prices ranging 12¼c@13¼c for spot. Shipments c. i. f. New York from the Orient vary from 12¼c@12¾c as to position.

Corn Oil—Crude in tanks at mills is quoted at 8¼c and in barrels 9¾c@10c. Refined in barrels New York is quoted at 12½c.

Cottonseed Oil—Weakness is being shown in old crop holdings while new is holding fairly steady. Southeast is nominal. Spot at $8.00@$9.00. Prime summer yellow range from $8.50 for September to $8.00 for April.

Linseed Oil—Very little interest shown over the holidays. Spot oil is still quoted at 88c, though there are rumors that better prices are being done. London linseed oil dropped still further and is down to 34s 6d. Antwerp also fell from 225 to 217 francs per 100 kilos. Flaxseed prices have been holding steady. Winnipeg is staying close to $1.82 for October and $1.73 for December. Duluth closed the week at $2.18½ for September cash and $2.12½. Buenos Aires at steady at $1.64.

Olive Oil—Price has been advanced on denatured because of firmer quotations from abroad and a growing scarcity of stocks here. Denatured is now quoted at $1.15@$1.18 per gallon in barrels at New York. Edible remains firm at $1.80@$2.10 and foots at 8c@8½c per lb. barrels New York.

Soya Bean Oil—Buyers are showing little interest and prices are soft. American pressed soft in barrels is quoted at 11c@11¼c. Crude in barrels New York at 12½c and in tanks at coast at 10c@10½c.

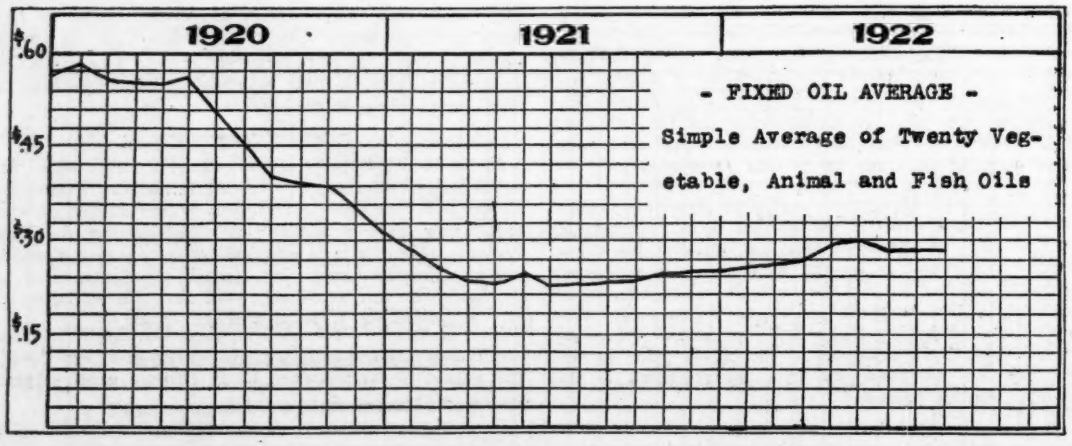
Animal Oils

Degras—Neutral is quoted higher in barrels at New York at 8½c@9½c. American is named at 4c@4¼c and English in barrels at New York at 3¾c@4c.

Neatsfoot—Pure is named at 12¾c in barrels New York, 20 degree cold test at 18c@20c and 30 degree at 14¾c. Demand is confined to small orders.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Firmer on greater demand. Prices range from 54c@58c as to quantity, in barrels, and 53c@55c in tanks at New York.



Menhaden Oil—Scarcity of crudes due to increased demand for hydrogenation purposes. Crude in tanks at works is quoted at 40c@41c. Light strained in tanks at New York at 54c and in barrels at 60c. Blown in barrels New York 70c.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are holding steady at $6.25 for SB and $8.00 for WW. The markets are fairly active and no changes are looked for in the near future.

Turpentine—Again on the decline after last week's rise. Distributors have dropped their prices due to decreased demand from foreign sources. Now at $1.22 for spot. Savannah is firm at $1.15. London prices closed the week at 95s.

Oil Trade Notes

The Sewickley Soap Works, Inc., is being organized and financed in Sewickley, Pa. Factory and equipment will cost $3,500.

Chas. M. Walter, formerly office manager of the Detroit White Lead Works, and recently in charge of Ohio territory, has been transferred to the Detroit district. The company has opened a Cincinnati branch at 826 Main street.

J. A. Miller, Detroit district manager of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and secretary of the Detroit Paint, Oil & Varnish Club, while practicing for the high diving contest at the Pageant of Progress, Chicago, sustained a severe cut on the head.

The arrival of good quantities of new crop seed in the northwest flax market has put rather unexpected pep into the situation. Crushers who had planned on shutting down changed their minds and are now crushing steadily. Arrivals of new seed are receiving hearty welcome from all sources. Farmers are rushing their flaxseed to the elevators because of the good prices now obtainable.

James Bush, known throughout the entire Middle West as a varnish salesman, has been pensioned by the du Pont company who have acquired control of the Chicago Varnish Works. "Jim" Bush has the remarkable record of sales of over $300,000 annually for a period of twenty-five years, and it is reported that one year he broke the half million figure. He was once trainer of John L. Sullivan.

The schooner William H. Smith, which sailed from Faisi, Solomon Islands for San Francisco on April 26, with a cargo of 489 tons of copra consigned to Burns, Philp & Co., and which had been posted as overdue, was sighted the middle August about eight hundred miles from the California coast. The vessel had been becalmed and the crew had been compelled to subsist for days on copra. A passing vessel put a new supply of food aboard and the arrival of the schooner is expected at an early date.

The flaxseed crop report of Van Dusen-Harrington under date of August 23 says: "The Northwest has experienced some very hot and dry weather during the past two weeks. Recent rains, however, may be of benefit. In western North Dakota the heat has probably not done much damage to the late flax, but in the eastern territory it has been hurt to some extent. There are also reports of damage to the late flax by grasshoppers in western sections. Inquiries as to the threshing returns of flax show estimates of 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, though in some instances yields have been higher."

TARIFF ON SOAP OILS MAY BE LOWER

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The soap manufacturers have kept up their fight against the tariff rates on non-edible oils, and it is understood that the Conference Committee has made some reduction in the Senate rates. At one time they were successful in securing a proviso permitting the free entry of all oils for non-edible purposes. However, it was stricken from the bill at the last minute after a strenuous attack upon it.

The House provided a rate of 2c per pound on cottonseed, coconut and soya bean oils, and 2½c per pound on peanut oil. The Senate provided a separate paragraph for these four with a rate of 4c per pound on coconut and peanut oils and 3c per pound on cottonseed and soya bean oil.

DECISION IN VEGETABLE OIL SUIT

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down a decision in the case of Swift and Co. against the Director General. In their syllabus in this case the Commissioners say:

"1. Rate of $1.125 per 100 pounds on import and domestic shipments of cocoanut, peanut, soya-bean, cottonseed, sesame and whale oils in carloads, from Pacific coast points to destinations east of the Rocky Mountains, found not unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory. No damage shown from any undue prejudice which may have existed. Complaints dismissed.

"2. Rates on import shipments of inedible vegetable tallow, in carloads, from Tacoma, Wash., to Philadelphia, Pa., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

The Salt Lake Insecticide Company, Salt Lake, Utah, has begun work on its plant for manufacturing calcium arsenate from the Scorodite ore found in the Gold Hill district, Utah. The arsenic ore is said to be high grade and is located in a hill of limestone-granodiorite. Dr. Frank K. Cameron of Salt Lake discovered the process by which the ore can be economically treated and manufactured into calcium arsenate and will act as general manager of the plant.

The Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, through William H. Nichols, chairman of the Board of Directors, has offered a prize of $25,000 to be awarded annually to the American who makes the most notable contribution to chemical science. A committee of seven, headed by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, will make the award.

A new germicidal soap has been developed in Germany to replace soaps containing carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury. The new product contains silver lactate in place of either of the two above mentioned ingredients. The soap is especially valuable for sterilizing surgical instruments, and for use as a dentifrice.

A decree has been issued dissolving the Sicilian Sulphur Consortium and transferring the powers of the same to Special Commissioner Santoro, according to a notice from Trade Commissioner Osborne at Rome to the Department of Commerce.

C. K. W. Van Steenwijk who has been connected with Meteor Products Co., Inc., terminated that connection on Sept. 1, to resume his former position with the Netherlands Chemical Co. as director in that organization.

Arthur Stresen-Reuter of Stresen-Reuter and Biser, chemical dealers, Chicago, was married recently to Miss Margaret Florence Lee.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Dyes, Pages 633-635

LITTLE DOING IN CRUDE DRUGS

Dullness Over Holiday Followed by Slight Pick-Up This Week—Mandrake Root Firmer—Aletris Higher—Cloves Practically Nominal on Spot—Drop in Ergot—Mexican Sarsaparilla Lower—Fish Berries Soften

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aletris Root, 10c lb.
Blackhaw Bark, of root, 4c lb.
Cloves, 1½c lb.
Culvers Root, 3c lb.
Grindelia Robusta Herb, 1c lb.
Mandrake Root, 2c lb.
Peppermint Leaves, imp., 2c lb.

Declined

Chamomile Flowers, Rom., 5c lb
Colchicum Root, 1c lb.
Fish Berries, ½c lb.
Guarana, 15c lb.
Juniper Berries, ½c lb.
Rhubarb, 2c lb.
Sarsaparilla, Mex., 1c lb.
Soap Bark, cut, ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	$.23	$.23	$.22	$.22	$.90	$.12
Buchu Leaves, Short	.95	.95	1.05	.85	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.60	3.60	3.60	1.85	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus	.03½	.04	.04	.07½	.85	.03
Ergot, Spanish	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.30	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure	.52	.52	.52	.36	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, pwd.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.65	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.07	.07	.07	.11	.14½	.07
Opium, gum	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.53	.55	.55	.23	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.50	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.21	.07
Average	**1.38**	**1.38**	**1.39**	**1.33**	**5.28**	**1.00**

Botanical drugs experienced a quiet week. Business was particularly quiet because of the short vacation occasioned by Labor Day. The usual before and after period of dullness consumed most of the week, leaving little time for buyers to come into the market. With the summer almost over the trade is beginning to liven up. Prices are being reduced on some items in order that odd lots may be turned over. Other crude drugs are developing shortages as new crops are awaited. Mandrake root is again higher on spot. Fish berries, rhubarb, soap bark, Mexican sarsaparilla, juniper berries and colchicum root are cheaper. Cloves continue to advance with practically none on spot. Aletris root higher. Culvers root, peppermint leaves and blackhaw bark of root are higher. Guarana and Roman chamomiles are easier. Grindelia robusta is scarce and higher. Quince seed is offered in very limited amounts.

Agar Agar—No. 1 named from $1.28, to $1.30, unchanged. Other grades from 90c to $1.05 as to quality.

Aletris Root—Spot supplies appear well held and prices were advanced again. Now quoted from 50c to 55c according to quantity. Indications point to higher figures in the near future, according to some factors.

Asafetida—Quoted from 40c to 42c, with powdered at 60c@62c. Demand reported slow.

Belladonna Leaves—Continue scarce and firm on spot, with sellers naming variously from 12c to 14c lb.

Blackhaw Root—Root firmer on spot scarcity. Named at 26c@27c. Predictions of higher prices heard.

Buchu Leaves—Some holders asking higher figures, but 95c can still be done on bales. Range is to $1.00 according to seller. Less than bales offered at $1.00@$1.05. Sales continue slow.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman chamomiles down to 70c@75c lb. Hungarian flowers unchanged at 28c@32c, according to seller, for good grade material. In limited request.

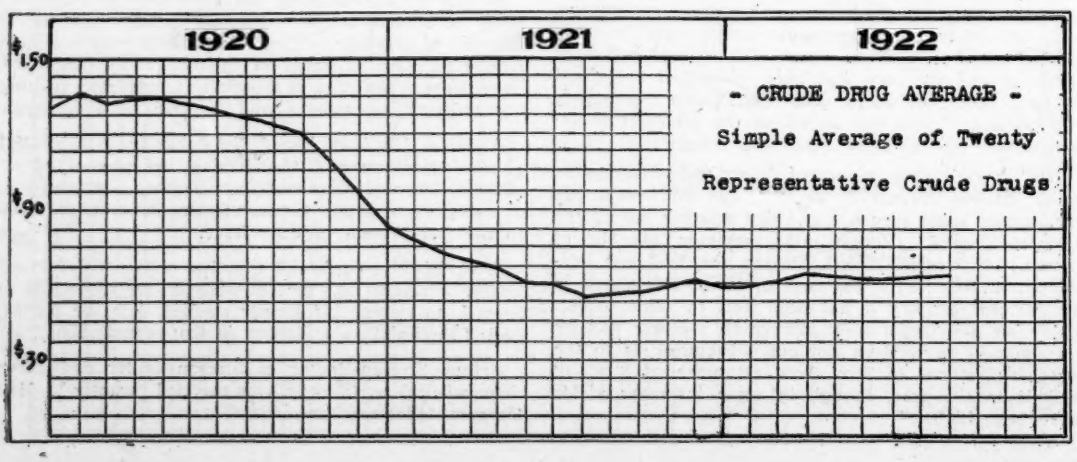
Cloves—No spice could be had in quantity on spot early this week, as stocks were practically wiped out of the market. Such small amounts as were left in various quarters were not offered, but could command 33c@35clb. There are goods at different points on the way but are not being quoted for early arrival. November-December prices are heard around 27c. Holders abroad are firm in their ideas and all prices have bullish tendencies. The new crop appears a mystery.

Colchicum Root—Easier at 11c@12c per pound.

Culvers Root—Advanced on spot as supplies become limited. Named at 18c@19clb.

Ergot—On lower prices from abroad, spot ergot is reported to have sagged to 80clb.

Fish Berries—Sellers are quoting lower prices in effort to lighten spot holdings, which are large.



Grindelia Robusta Herb—Very little available and that at firmer figures. Held at 12clb.

Guarana—Reduced to 60c@75clb.

Henbane Leaves—Goods quoted, subject to passing, lower than present market indicates. Sellers are offering leaves at 50c. Spot stocks continue at 60c@63clb.

Juniper Berries—Lower at 3c@3½clb.

Mandrake Root—Country sellers advancing their prices and are asking 15c f. o. b. on carload lots. Spot goods have moved up and are now at 17c@18clb.

Peppermint Leaves—Imported material higher as increased demand finds spot market short of stocks. Named at 18c@20clb.

Quince Seed—Goods in any quantity are not to be had on spot. One seller has seed available in five to ten pound lots at $1.25lb. Quoted for arrival in two or three weeks from $1.15 to $1.20.

Rhubarb—Easier shipment figures from abroad enabled spot sellers to reduce their prices on whole and powdered material. Now at 53c@58c and 58c@60c, respectively.

Sarsaparilla—Mexican cheaper at 34c@35c as new arrivals enter market. Honduras can be had at 47c@48c, although some factors are higher.

Soap Bark—Cut bark cheaper at 8c@8½clb. Other grades unchanged. Supplies are in better shape.

Crude Drug Notes

J. S. Powell left last week for a business and pleasure trip through the south. He will return about the end of September.

Supplies of new crop stramonium leaves, poppy seed and digitalis are plentiful, according to reports. The harvest this year was better than usual.

Reports from abroad indicate that the Moroccan coriander crop is below normal, particularly as to quality. The seeds are unusually small and are dark.

Prior to and during the gathering of certain crude drugs the customary cry of short crop was heard from many sources and on diverse items. Further developments cleared away most of the rumors. There are, however, a number of crude drug crops which did not measure up to normal, principally doggrass, cumin seed, belladonna leaves and German fennel.

One of the principal factors in the crude drug trade has this to say of business and prices: "Although this period of the year usually sees the poorest business conditions this August has been one of the worst on record. Prices have held exceedingly well considering the small volume of sales and general depression. This is due chiefly to the fact that replacement costs on most items are higher than spot levels."

Col. C. H. Blinn, seizure clerk, has filed a report with the Collector of Customs, San Francisco, that during the first six months of 1922 liquor and narcotic seizures at the port of San Francisco amounted to $296,721 in value. The liquor, valued at $14,549, consisted of 7,042 bottles of whiskey, 136 bottles of gin, 175 bottles of brandy, 14 bottles of champagne and 681 bottles of assorted liqueurs. Narcotic seizures totaled $180,162 in value, while those of Chinese medicinal wine amounted to $102,020, being 6,133 cases. More than sixteen thousand cases of the latter are in storage and permission has been asked to destroy the entire lot.

CULTIVATING CAMPHOR TREES

"Dewey says that the northern limits for the culture of the camphor tree in the United States are Charleston, and Summerville, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Oakland, Cal.," says a writer in the "Journal of the American Medical Association." "For fifty years the camphor tree was cultivated in Florida as a garden plant or for hedges, but in 1905 gardeners began to ship a great number of the plants to other parts of the Southern States for the extraction of camphor, with the result that in 1912 the importation from Japan dropped consderably.

"The camphor tree of Formosa (Cinnamomum camphora) grows very well on the coast of Algeria, and Dr. Trabut of Algiers has seen some very fine specimens in various nearby localities; for instance, in Algiers, Blida, Bougie, El-Milia and El-Hanser. This botanist has encouraged its culture for the camphor to be obtained from its leaves.

"In 1919 the Bureau of Forestry planted several acres of the trees in the forest of Doumia, the saplings having been supplied by the experimental garden in Algiers.

"In Italy, Laurus camphora is acclimated in Naples, and near Rome, Pisa, Florence, the Riviera, and Isola Bella. In the Malayan islands, the first seeds of Cinnamomum camphora were planted in 1904, and the trees seem to be as fine today as those of the same age growing in Japan. Camphor trees are found also in Egypt, East Africa, and the islands of Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, Canary and Hawaii, and in Australia, California and South Carolina.

ENFORCING THE FEDERAL DRUGS ACT

Enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act, State food and drug laws, and municipal regulations has been made much easier and more effective because of the cooperation brought about by the United States Department of Agriculture, says the Secretary in a recent bulletin. The Bureau of Chemistry, of the department, through W. S. Frisbie, in charge of the Office of Co-operation, established several years ago, keeps in personal touch with the various sectional organizations, State officials, and many of the men in charge of administering city food and drug regulations. The States, cities, and the Department of Agriculture exchange valuable information, and now most of the State inspectors carry authorizations from the Secretary of Agriculture to collect samples for the department, and are participants in the enforcement of the national food and drug law.

Lavender flowers are now being quoted for arrival. Prices range from 38c to 40c according to quantity. Samples of new crop flowers which have been received here appear above the average in quality.

Fifty shares of the West Virginia Waste Wood Chemical Company were sold at the Vesey Street Auction Rooms, New York, on August 23, for $2 for the lot.

Among the products reappraised, last week, by the Board of U. S. General Appraisers were toilet preparations from Takahashi Sudeldo, Kobe, Japan.

A fulminate explosion on August 30 destroyed two dryhouses at the Haskell, N. J., plant of the du Pont Powder Works. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Clarence Morgan & Co., Chicago, has moved to 355 W. Ontario street. The firm was formerly located at 180 N. Market street, Chicago.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, Page 638; Aromatic Chemicals, Page 639

HOLIDAY ASPECT IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Vacations and Labor Day Further Restrict Slow Trading—Oil Cloves Higher on Spice Scarcity—Citronella Tending to Ease Off—Buyers Hesitating to Buy Oil Peppermint—Caraway Strong

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Caraway, crude, 15c lb. Oil Cloves, 10c lb.
Oil Carvol, 50c lb. Oil Wormseed, 10c lb.

Declined

Oil Citronella, 3c lb. Oil Peppermint, 15c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Oil Bergamot	$3.60	$3.60	$3.60	$5.25	$7.00	$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.70	.73	.75	.33	.92	.60
Oil Cloves	2.10	2.00	1.95	1.75	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon	.65	.65	.65	.75	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat.	3.25	3.35	2.25	1.85	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.60	13.50	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.42	.42	.45	.53	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	5.15	1.50
Coumarin	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.41	.41	.38	.35	1.00	.90
Vanillin	.45	.45	.45	.50	.95	.29
Average	**2.12**	**2.12**	**2.01**	**2.18**	**6.83**	**2.05**

The two-day holiday cut into the week and business was dull in all quarters. Vacations, being particularly heavy at this time, doubtless have a general depressing effect. Sales were reported in a routine way only, but prices were steady in most instances. A movement on the part of some sellers to advance cloves sharply was in evidence. Both citronella and peppermint are easing off following recent sharp advances; more goods appear to be coming into the market. Crude caraway is again higher and carvol is up in sympathy. Wormseed is firmer and on the upgrade. Cassia, anise and imported pennyroyal continue to furnish strong spots in the market. Seasonal oils as lemon, orange and limes are weak and in poor demand.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Unchanged on spot with 55c@60c being quoted on technical oil. U. S. P. named at 60c@65c. Prices firm and a fair demand noted.

Oil Bergamot—Continues weak at $3.60@$3.75. Limited interest and easier prices for shipment keep sales in routine channels.

Oil Caraway—Both U. S. P. and crude oils scarce on spot. Crude oil supply is especially limited, with higher figures being quoted on the little that is available. Now at $3.75@$4.00. U. S. P. firm at $4.00@$4.25.

Oil Carvol—Again higher due to advances on caraway. Sellers asking $6.75@$7.00 for small amount on spot.

Oil Citronella—New arrivals and release of more spot oil brought the price on drums down slightly, 70c being quoted. Cans are available at 72½c@75clb. Supplies are not yet up to normal but shipments are coming regularly each week. Prices continue firm abroad.

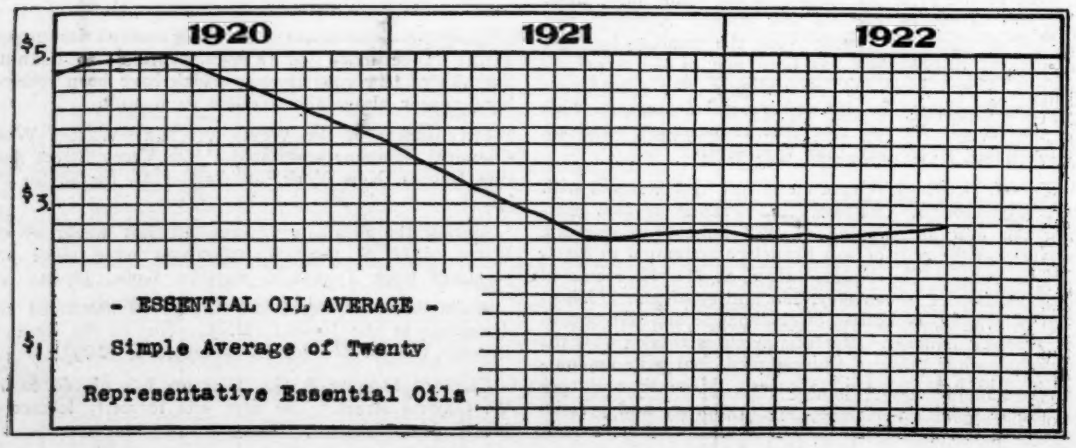
Oil Cloves—Distillers of oil cloves advanced their prices to $2.25, but goods can be had outside at lower figures. All hands are higher in their ideas, however, with cans at $2.10@$2.25 and bottles at $2.20@$2.35. Sharply higher spice quotations responsible for rise.

Oil Lemon—Buyers refuse to interest themselves in a large way, although market is lower than shippers will quote. Named at 65c@80clb. according to quantity, brand and seller.

Oil Orange—All grades soft and in poor request, Sweet West Indian at $2.45@$2.60, Italian at $2.65@$2.80, and American at $3.10@$3.25. Bitter oil quoted at $1.90@$2.00.

Oil Pennyroyal—Continues firm and closely held. Offerings of imported oil at $1.65@$1.75. Spot stocks unreplenished.

Oil Peppermint—Holders in the country are accepting easier terms in some instances as it became apparent that city sellers would not meet their unusually high figures. Essential oil houses are more inclined to release oil to consumers as they become surer of their position. In consequence prices have been reduced to $3.25 for natural and $3.65 for U. S. P. inside. Range is to $3.35 and $3.75, respectively.



Oil Sandalwood—Unchanged at $6.75@$7.00lb. for East Indian oil.

Oil Wormwood—Continues on the upgrade following recent downward movement. Advanced to $2.50@$2.60. No reason, other than the assertion that the market has been too low assigned.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Spot supplies continue limited and prices firm. Makers naming $3.50@$3.75.

Methyl Salicylate—Makers name 39c in drums and 41c in cans. Limited amounts of resale material at same figures. Prices firm and demand fair.

Essential Oil Notes

V. Vivaudou, Inc., announced last week that it had paid off the last of its bank loans and indebtedness.

Fire destroyed part of the Atlantic Bottling Co.'s plant at Brackenridge, Pa., recently. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

Imports of 100 drums of oil camphor, 100 cases of oil cassia, 40 cases of orange and 82 cases of lemon were noted this week.

In view of the fact that shipment figures on citronella are holding at higher levels a drop in spot prices does not seem imminent. Quotations from abroad are heard around 55c or 56c c. i. f. This means about 65c by the time the oil reaches spot sellers' hands.

W. J. Bush & Co., New York, have announced a reduction in prices ruling for California oils of orange and lemon. The following prices are now in effect: Oil sweet orange, large lots, $2.90lb.; small lots, $3.00lb. Oil lemon, large lots, 65clb.; small lots, 70clb.

P. R. Dreyer, New York City, announces that he has taken over the agency for Bagaroff Freres, Sofia, Bulgaria, distillers of otto of roses. Mr. Dreyer also represents Bertrande Freres, Grasse, France, and Naarden Chemical Works, Naarden, Holland, in this country.

Firmness of spice has caused oil cloves to advance sharply in some quarters and has caused higher prices in others. There are no offerings of spice on spot and goods for arrival are being held high. Ten days ago the market stood at 30c. If any goods could be had today the price would be 33c@35c.

The following essential oil houses were closed from last Friday evening until Tuesday of this week: Fritzsche Bros.; Antoine Chiris Co.; Ungerer & Co., Inc.; Morana, Inc.; Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; W. J. Bush & Co.; P. R. Dreyer; Geo. Lueders & Co.; Julian W. Lyon & Co.; Dodge & Olcott Co.; Heine & Co.; Van Dyk & Co.; Charles V. Sparhawk, Inc.; Hymes Bros. Co.; L. Manheimer; Arthur A. Stilwell & Co.; James B. Horner, Inc.; Orbis Products Trading Co.; A. G. Cailler.

Ungerer's Bulletin for August says of oil geranium: "At the present time the entire production of African geranium oil is in the hands of a strong syndicate of growers which has already demonstrated its ability to compel even the large foreign buyers to meet its terms. In this the syndicate has been favored by crop conditions. Normally the first cutting yields 44,000 pounds of oil. This year, owing to the extreme dryness, only 13,200 pounds were produced. The second cutting will not yield over 4,400 pounds, according to estimates."

HIGHER PRICES FOR ITALIAN OILS

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Aug. 26.—The market for essential oils has been subject to extreme fluctuations during the last six weeks. Prices were:

	July 17 lire	July 24 lire	July 31 lire
Sweet orange	120-125	122-127	122-130
Bitter orange	117-122	120-125	119-124
Bergamot	147-152	150-155	149-156
Lemon juice	30-33	30-33	29-32
Mandarin	180-185	185-195	180-192

Quotations for other essential oils were as follows, per kilo: Angelica root, lire 1,500; angelica seeds, lire 1,200 anis, lire 50; arnica flowers, lire 3,000; absynth, lire 250; Bay S. Thomas, lire 220; Roman chamomiles, lire 2,500; Ceylon cinnamon, lire 360; Ceylon citronella, lire 34; Java citronella, lire 60; cloves, lire 150; African geranium, lire 450; sandalwood, lire 150; lemongrass, lire 60; pressed Calabrian lime juice, lire 60; Piedmontese peppermint, lire 160 to 170; Italian rose, lire 4,200; French rosemary, lire 20; Italian rosemary, lire 23; mustard seed, lire 240; ylang-ylang, lire 525.

SICILIAN ESSENTIAL OIL CHANGES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Catania, Sicily, Aug. 26.—The essential oil market has been upset by the policy of buyers who knocked down prices as much as possible. The prices of the different Italian essential oils, per Sicilian pound, changed from week to week. Lemon juice suffered most during the last six weeks, during which the price fell continually without recovery. The price of sweet orange changed very little. Bitter orange prices, after resisting until July 16, declined rapidly, especially during the first days of August. The price of mandarin oil oscillated very strongly, falling and rising continually. Prices follow:

	lire July 16	lire July 23	lire July 30	lire Aug. 6
Lemon juice	7.75	7.60	7.50	7.10
Sweet orange	33	33	33	33
Bitter orange	35	34	33	32
Mandarin	55	52	50	48
Bergamot oil	42	42	42.50	43

FRENCH LAVENDER INDUSTRY THREATENED

An editorial appearing in the August issue of the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," London, outlines the many difficulties with which the French lavender industry is beset. Steady decreasing rural population with its attendant increase in labor costs together with the flagrant adulteration of the oil have worked against the best interests of the industry.

Since the oil passes through so many different hands ample opportunity is offered for adding quantities of spike lavender or terpineol. Each year considerably more lavender is exported than is produced; this does not account for domestic consumption. Several plans have been suggested but none seems feasible. To eliminate some of the middlemen would destroy the present system of marketing and would probably not be effective. The solution appears to lie in the close cooperation of reliable firms to shut out adulterators.

A judgment for $2,019.07 against Roy de France Toilet Products, Inc., has been filed by J. A. Bolles, of New York.

The Consuming Industries

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES MORE ACTIVE IN AUGUST, SAYS THE RESERVE BOARD

Manufacturing Continues at High Level in Spite of Coal and Transportation Strikes—Leading Commodities Advancing in Price—Fall Outlook Encouraging

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Federal Reserve Board has issued the following statement regarding general business and financial conditions for the month of August:

"The outstanding feature of the month has been the inherent soundness which the general business situation has manifested in the face of the difficulties which have been encountered. This has been shown by the continuance of activity at a relatively high level despite labor disturbances, in particular those in the coal and transportation industries, and despite the fact that some recession of activity is normally to be expected at this season of the year.

"Prices of important commodities continued their upward tendency during July, the index number of the Federal Reserve Board for that month being 165, or 4 points greater than the June figure. During August, however, conflicting tendencies in price movements were apparent. The excellent agricultural prospects provide an encouraging outlook for the fall trade. Furthermore, increase of demand for certain commodities to compensate for restricted output or delay in placing orders owing to uncertainty, is also in prospect. Even so, business must necessarily proceed under handicaps for some time to come as a result of fuel shortage and transportation difficulties.

"Manufacturing activity in general has been maintained at a high level during both July and August. In those industries, such as automobiles and building construction, in which seasonal recession is shown, activity is still far in excess of a year ago. Cotton manufacturing likewise shows some decrease, but wool machinery on August 1 showed greater activity than on July 1. The output of the nonferrous metals other than copper has also increased, and prices have advanced, in particular in the case of zinc. The fuel shortage and traffic congestion, however, have resulted in some decrease of activity in the iron and steel industry, particularly since the opening of August. Bituminous coal production has increased steadily during the present month, and, with the resumption of operation, output may shortly attain maximum levels. Pending the settlement of labor difficulties, anthracite production continues almost negligible. Petroleum output increased somewhat in July, and stocks show further accumulation.

"The labor situation showed considerable improvement during August. The bituminous coal strike has been settled in many fields and the majority of the New England cotton mill workers have returned to the factories. Shortages are reported in various industries, in particular in the western copper mines. Reflecting this situation, wage increases have been granted for certain classes of labor. The only important disturbances still existing are those in transportation and the anthracite coal industry, in both of which negotiations for settlement have been actively proceeding."

New Consuming Companies

Weinberger-Treadin Drug Co., Cleveland, O., $100,000.

American Boy Stocking Mills, Phoebus, Va., $150,000.

Radio Wet Wash Laundry Co., New York, $10,000. S. and M. Goldberger, M. Elevisky; attorney, S. E. Oppenheim, 203 W. 106th st.

Etna Candy Co., Brooklyn, $25,000. A. A. Lane, B. Zernoske, D. Klempner; attorney, J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman st.

Graphic Arts and Engraving Co., Camden, N. J., $25,000. F. R. Hansell, I. S. Clow, J. A. MacPeak.

Felstone Co., Asheville, N. C., $100,000. To make pottery and other burned clay products. G. C. Reiniger, C. Marshall Gravatt, Blair Taylor, Asheville.

State Refining Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex., $400,000. To make refined petroleum products. Shearon Bonner, S. F. Semo, F. B. Horton, Dallas.

Eberling Brick & Tile Co., Detroit, Mich., to make brick, tile and other burned clay products. William Lucking, J. W. Thomas, H. VanAuken, 1502 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

Wyoming & Montana Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000. To make petroleum products. Rep., Corporation Service Co., Wilmington.

Marshall Metal Corp., 2608 South Wells st., Chicago, $100,000. F. E. Chamberlain, J. J. Stream, J. R. Marshall.

Hamilton Leather Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., $250,000. Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Falor Rubber Co., 910 South Michigan ave., Chicago, $50,000. Shelby A. Falor, C. F. Schnee.

United Hide Co. of New Jersey, Newark, N. J., $100,000. To operate a tannery. M. R. Gibney, Leo D. Scwartz, Mark Herbst; rep., Harold Simandl, 418 Kinney Bldg., Newark.

McGaughers Dog Remedies, Wilmington, Del., $100,000. Colonial Charter Co.

M. L. Ullman, New York, $20,000. Drugs and chemicals. C. H. Halper, L. Arnoff, M. L. Ullman; attorney, S. Honig, 799 Broadway.

David-Hasset Corp., New York, $100,000. To make fibre products and floor coverings. D. N. Hassett, 200 West 57th st.

Lily Brook Farms, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. To make fibre products and floor coverings. L. J. Loezere, 34 Ashland ave., Buffalo. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st.

Community Laundries, Worcester, Mass., $25,000. Fred Greenwood, E. L. Crockett, Harry Clark, Worcester.

At Last Manufacturing Co., Andover, Mass., $50,000. To make drugs and medicines. L. E. Burnham, A. L. Foster, C. H. Burnham, Metheun, Mass.

Salem Fibre Products Co., Salem, Mass., $25,000. E. B. Cook, Jennie O. Cook, W. H. Wolfe, Beverly, Mass., Harry Hames, Salem.

Fortune Candy Co., Holyoke, Mass., $20,000. W. C. Ducharme, William Turner, W. E. Lindell, H. C. Hallen, E. E. Begart, W. W. Fortune, Holyoke, U. H. Rainaud, H. T. Everson, South Hadley Falls.

Fitch & Fitch Co., Inc., Boston, $25,000. To operate laundries. A. R., R. C., G. B., and Russell Fitch, Medford, Mass.; H. E. Smith, West Somerville, Mass.

Nirvana, Inc., New York City, $100,000. To make toilet preparations and cosmetics. Sam Schultz, 2068 Vyse ave. Corporation Trust Co.

Bridgeport Bronze Co., Bridgeport, Conn., $200,000.

Hochstetter Research Laboratories, Dayton, O., $100,000.

Ideal Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., $110,000.

Federal Bottling Co., Brooklyn, $25,000. L. and M. J. Hittelman, I. Circus; attorney, B. Ettinger, 50 Court st., Brooklyn.

Pure Foodorium, New York, $100,000. To make cake and food products. M. H. Schoenbaum, C. and L. C. Kessel; attorneys, Reigelmann & Rosenson, 291 Broadway.

Stickle-Hepfor Yeast Co., Belleville, N. J., $50,000. John Stickle, C. Rutherford, Nyack, N. Y., Herman Abenseth, Hackensack, N. J.

C. B. Knitting Mills, Inc., 1099 Flushing ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., $100,000. I. B. Cohen, L. Seligman, David Cohen.

Prudential Silk Hosiery Co., Newark, N. J., $1,000,000. To make leather, rubber, and textiles. Arthur W. Britton, S. B. Howard, R. K. Thistle, New York.

Parisian Dyeing and Wetwash Laundry, Brooklyn, N. Y., $20,000. K. Schrier, I. Brock, M. Nelson; attorney, S. Brand, 347 5th ave.

Mount Muriah Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., $350,000.

Principal Pictures Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., $100,000.

New System Bakery Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., $500,000.

Rocky Mountain Tire & Rubber Co., Great Falls, Mont., $750,000.

National Rubber Co. of California, Los Angeles, Cal., $100,000.

WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1922

According to a world survey of the sugar situation by the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce, the abnormal surplus of Cuban sugar existing last January has apparently been absorbed and, in addition, the normal amount of new Cuban crop has been taken. The revised estimates of world production for 1922 are 1,600,000 tons over the earlier estimate, owing largely to the unexpected size of the Cuban crop.

But this year's consumption also has exceeded all predictions, both in the United States and in Europe, and even with the revised crop figures for 1921-22, the carry over for 1922 will be not far from normal. The gradual rise in prices of Cuban raws to the present level, about double the low figure of 1.75 cents at the end of 1921, has no doubt been due to replenishing of invisible supplies and increased consumption, and in particular to European demand.

The Mexia Chamber of Commerce, Mexia, Texas, is trying to organize a company to erect a cotton mill in that district. Several business men are behind the proposition and a $250,000 company seems assured. The committee in charge consists of Blake Smith, president of the City National Bank of Mexia, Gene Sinclair, and J. E. Winans.

The total value of leather exports during July, exclusive of finished leather belting, was $3,599,915, representing a decrease of $939,796, as compared with June $4,539,711, according to Department of Commerce figures. Exports of finished leather belting amounted to 61,860 pounds, valued at $88,304.

Ceylon has increased the import duty on toilet soap from 7½ per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent. The Legislative Council has made the act effective as of Aug. 25, provisionally, but will not make it permanent for a month, when it is expected a final decision will be reached.

The Myers Pulp and Paper Co., Denver, Col., is building a $500,000 mill a few miles north of that city. When completed the plant will have a capacity of 30,000 tons of paper annually. Plans call for operating on half of that basis until the project gets under way.

More than 100 tackers employed at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass., are on strike for an increase in wages. The men have been getting 11½c per hide, and demand 12½c. Their pay has averaged from $35 to $44 per week. They ask for $50.

The Propper Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 276 Fifth avenue, New York City, is drawing plans for a new plant to be erected at Elmhurst, L. I. The company operates a plant at Long Island City. Construction work will involve expenditure of about $90,000.

The Welland Cotton Mills, Ltd., expects to build a new mill in Welland, Ontario, Canada. The cost, including equipment will reach $200,000. C. T. Grantham is president of the company. L. D. Spencer, secretary, is in charge of building operations.

The textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., was settled last week, when 18,000 men returned to work. The strikers have been out since March 27. The mills agreed to pay the schedule in effect when the men struck against a reduction.

Dividends paid by 26 of the New Bedford cotton mills averaged $2.048 per share for the third quarter of this year. Pierce distributed the most per share, a rate of $8.00 being paid.

The Cortex Mills Co. expects to build a plant at Lorain, Ohio, where tire fabrics will be manufactured.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Barrett Manufacturing Co., Kingston, Pa., is resuming operations at its paper mill.

The Peerless Food Products Co., Baltimore, Md., has increased its capital from $300,000 to $4,250,000.

The Lock Haven, Pa., borough council will install a new chlorinating plant at the municipal water works.

The Boston Leather and Finding Co., Bridgeport, Conn., has increased its capital from $20,000 to $50,000.

The Niagara Felt and Paper Co., Little Falls, N. Y., has filed notice of an increase in capital from $60,000 to $200,000.

The Otis Cotton Mills, Ware, Mass., are again in operation following a six months shut down occasioned by a strike.

The McGraw Tire and Rubber Co., East Palestine, Ohio, is increasing its production to 2,300 tubes and casings per day.

The Gaffney Knitting Mill, Gaffney, S. C., has resumed operations. Orders have been received which will keep the mill busy for some time.

The Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., will double its present production. New buildings have been erected and machinery will be purchased. Mercer S. Bailey is president.

The Western Reserve Cotton Mill, Millen, Ga., is now making shipments of fabric for tires. Additional machinery is expected and a 24-hour day will be instituted to increase the production.

The Artcloth Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has capitalized at $200,000. The company will make fancy goods and novelty dress goods. Officers are H. D. Gagner, North Adams, Mass., H. L. Stone, Belmont, N. C., J. B. Reeves, Gastonia.

The Reynolds Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C., announces that the name has been changed to the Bowling Green Spinning Mills. A new building is being constructed and 5,000 additional spindles will be installed.

The Laurel Mills, Laurel, Md., formerly operated by the Mount Vernon Woodbury Mills, of Baltimore, as a branch factory for the manufacture of cotton duck, and which were sold to the Industrial Power Company, in June, 1921, have been sold again at public auction to Charles T. Kaiss, of Baltimore, for $52,000.

Carpet and rug looms are now more actively employed than they were in the pre-war period. The low point of production in the carpet and rug industry was reached in February, 1921, when only 40 per cent of the carpet looms were active. Since that month machine activity has steadily increased. The present rate of loom activity, 78 per cent, compares very favorably with the high yearly average of 80 per cent for the peak year of 1916.

The total crude-rubber imports into the United States for the month of June amounted to approximately 52,000,000 pounds, valued at $7,600,000, according to the Rubber Division of the Department of Commerce. These figures show a substantial increase over the previous month, when the total amounted to 37,000,000 pounds, at a value of $5,600,000. Crude-rubber imports for June, 1922, were also greatly in excess of the imports for the same month of last year, which amounted to 35,000,000 pounds valued at approximately $6,000,000.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Pages 640-641

MENTHOL ADVANCED 30 SHILLINGS

Higher Quotations in London for Quicksilver and Japanese Mint Oil—Cream Tartar, Shellac and Vanillin Lower—Easier Prices for Star Anise Oil, Citric Acid and Oil Lemon

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 6.—The crude drug and fine chemical markets are quiet. The feature of the fine chemical market is an advance of 30 shillings in the price of menthol by the case.

Quicksilver and Japanese mint oil are also quoted higher.

The market is easier on star anise oil, citric acid, tartaric acid, oil lemon, and pepper.

Lower prices are announced on cream tartar, shellac, and vanillin.

London, Aug. 26. (By Mail)—Business is quiet as is usual at this time of the year when a good many principals and buyers are absent on holiday. The drug and chemical markets are, however, firm and fluctuations during the week, although numerous, are of little importance. Owing to recent and continued realization of stocks, in some cases caused by pressure from the banks, the total available supplies are gradually getting into narrower limits and there is so far little inclination on the part of importers to replenish their stocks from abroad. Any awakening of demand in the Autumn will probably bring about improved prices, especially in some products which will be we think, unusually short by that time.

Cloves are again higher at 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d per lb. while there is the great difference for forward which is shown by 11¾d c.i.f. for September and 7¾d c.i.f. for October/December. The same disparity exists in the case of several other spices and essential oils which were regularly imported.

Camphor Oil continues in short supply at 80s per cwt. while for shipment 60s to 65s c.i.f. is quoted as to quality the former price being for light essential white.

Gum Acacia is scarcer with upward tendency half-hard sorts 65s to 66s 6d.

Oil of Peppermint has again advanced in sympathy with your side, American natural tin oil being now 14s 9d to 16s per lb. to arrive. H. G. sales have been made up to 23s and more money is now asked.

Cocaine—The sales of this still dwindle in importance, owing to the over-stringent restrictions put out by our Home Office to check the dope traffic, which unduly interfere with the legitimate sales by prescriptions of medical men. Hydrochlor has been reduced to about 14s per oz.

Phenacetin which had recovered somewhat has receded to 5s per lb.

Bromides are quieter again after their recent advance. Ammonium 11d per lb.; Potassium Cryst. or Gran. 9d per lb.; Soda Cryst. or Gran. 9d per lb.

Citric Acid is in good supply at 2s 3d subject—5 per cent—while forward can be bought lower.

Arsenic—Cornish is coming in sparingly at £42 to £43 per ton delivered.

Chlorate of Potash rules in sellers' favor and 4½d per lb. has now to be paid.

Quicksilver is a good market owing to diminishing stocks at about £11 15s per bottle of 75 lbs. During the last 6 months the quantity imported is only one-third of what it was during the same period last year, and it is reported from Spain that sales are being made above the parity of this price. The same remark applies to Italian deliveries.

Chloral Hydrate Cryst. is again easier at 4s 6d per lb.

Acetic Acid 80 per cent technical costs £39—80 per cent pure £45—98 per cent glacial £67 10s per ton in casks and demijohns. This market is very firm and business active and well sustained.

Acetanilid—Crystals and powder are in better demand and holders of spot are now asking 1s 4d per lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	$4.866	$4.458
France (franc)	.193	.076
Italy (lira)	.193	.043
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.064
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	3.270
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.011
Japan (yen)	.499	.477
Spain (peseta)	.193	.155
Holland (guilder)	.402	.389
Belgium (franc)	.198	.072
Norway (crown)	.268	.167
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.190
Sweden (crown)	.268	.264
Denmark (crown)	.268	.213
Argentina (peso)	.424	.362
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.133
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.576
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.776
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.810
Russia—(100 rubles)	$1.50	.100

JAPANESE CONSULT GERMAN DYE MAKERS

Berlin advices say that the early return to Tokyo of Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Ambassador to Japan, definitely sets at rest reports that the Government had planned to transfer him elsewhere. It is also viewed as an evidence that the Government places a high estimation on his services in collaborating with the Japanese in various lines, despite the absence of the former trade agreement and the benefits accruing from the most favored nation clause. German export trade with Japan has already reached 75 per cent of its prewar volume.

Leaders in great industrial undertakings in Japan, such as Mitsui and Suzuki, when recently in Germany as official members of the Japanese trade mission, sounded out Hugo Stinnes, the Krupps and others, including representatives of the German dye industry.

Active British and German buying in Belgium during July produced increased pig iron prices, and three additional blast furnaces were lighted during the month. Under the impetus of increased American and British Indian orders, window glass improved somewhat, with prices advancing slightly to a base of 132 francs per standard case of 300 square feet, coarse, two francs above the previous quotation. The plate glass industry continues to improve. Operatives in all branches are generally resisting wage adjustments on account of the more obvious favorable aspects of the situation.

French medicinals are in much the same position as the English. Competition from German goods held in outside hands enters on anything that is at all active.

CHILEAN NITRATE SITUATION BETTER

The outlook for nitrate in Chile, according to Commercial Attache McQueen, now bears an entirely different aspect from that presented during the past two years. Stocks in Europe and the United States have diminished to a point where they are less than those normally carried (the unsold stocks belonging to the members of the Pool as of July 22, were said to have amounted to 138,768 metric tons). The firm price of cotton in the United States appears to promise a good demand from that source. The European agriculturists, who were able to absorb the large stocks held by the Pool at comparatively high prices, despite unfavorable conditions, will apparently increase their consumption at the new scale of prices effective for the coming agricultural year. The statistics of nitrate exports are encouraging. During July they amounted to 100,000 metric tons, while during the first seven months of this year the total shipped was 400,000 metric tons.

The total sales of the Nitrate Producers' Association at the new prices effective July 1, have amounted to slightly over 500,000 metric tons. The Association fixed the maximum of 80,000 metric tons for sale during the first half of August, and of the amount allotted for the balance of the month, about 30,000 remain to be disposed of. The purchasers of nitrate for July and August delivery have not made shipment of their entire commitments but are expected to await foreign demand and move the balances as required. Independent nitrate, or that produced outside of the association, is practically unavailable.

The total stocks available in Chile as of June 30, 1922, were reported at 1,607,000 metric tons. Exports for the first 6 months of 1922 amounted to 283,383 metric tons as compared with 782,000 during the same period 1921; 1,529,500 in 1920 and 237,820 in 1919. During this period the statistics of production were as follows: 1922, 425,000 metric tons; 1921, 852,000; 1920, 1,201,570; 1919, 920,600.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases

3274—A merchant in Egypt desires to secure an agency for the sale of edible starch in quantities of 25 tons. Quotations c.i.f. Alexandria. A sample is desired. Payment, cash against documents in Egyptian port.

3276—Firm in Spain desires to purchase all chemicals used in the tanning of leather. Quotations c.i.f. Spanish port. Payment to be made on receipt of merchandise. Correspondence, Spanish.

3304—Firm of commission merchants in the Punjab, India, desires to secure an agency for the sale of dyes. Quotations c.i.f. Indian port.

3305—An agent in Uruguay desires to secure an agency for the sale of textiles and chemicals.

3310—An importer in Germany wishes to buy caustic soda and bichromates. Quotations, c.i.f. Hamburg.

3324—Commercial representatives in Belgium wish to secure an agency for the sale of oil seeds, especially linseed, and linseed oil cake.

3326—A merchant in Egypt desires to secure an agency for the sale of glycerin, double distilled, chemically pure. Quotations c.i.f. Alexandria. Terms, cash against documents.

3357—Sulfate of ammonia—Spain. Shipments for August, September, December, and January desired, in quantities of 500 to 1,000 tons. Immediate quotations c.i.f. Valencia or Barcelona. Terms, cash against documents.

3373—Naval stores, cement—Spain. Quotations desired c.i.f. Malaga. Terms, payments against documents. Correspondence, Spanish.

3377—Photographic and surgical supplies—Spain. Merchant desires quotation c.i.f. Corunna or Vigo. Correspondence, Spanish.

3387—Rock Salt—Japan. Firm uses about 1,300 tons per month and desires to purchase in California.

CANADIAN COMPANY MAKING NITRIC ACID BY NEW ELECTRIC PROCESS

Plant at Queenston, Ont., Will Undertake Production of Calcium Nitrate Fertilizer, Later—Controls Patents on Rotating Arc Furnace—Can Manufacture Products Either with Continuous or Intermittent Power

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6.—The Electro-Chemical Co. of Canada has been experimenting for some time on a new process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and will produce nitric acid, soon, on a commercial scale. They propose to go into the production of calcium nitrate fertilizer as soon as circumstances warrant. Buildings have been secured at Queenston, Ont., and it is planned to proceed immediately with the erection of the first unit at a cost of $36,000.

The company controls patents for a rotating arc furnace for nitrogen fixation. The general principle of the absorption method which will be employed is similar to that adopted successfully in Norway. The system to be erected consists of three furnaces each producing a separate arc. The chemical action involved produces oxide of nitrogen, which is cooled and absorbed in special towers with water. The resulting dilute acid is concentrated, and makes a grade of nitric acid almost chemically pure. Besides nitrates and nitric acid it will be possible to manufacture a variety of chemicals based on their production.

The significance of this development lies in the fact that it is possible to manufacture these products either with continuous or intermittent power. The furnaces may be started or shut down in a few minutes. The company proposes to start with a 3000 K. W. plant, which when running at capacity is said to have a potential output of 3,174 tons of nitric acid (commercial strength 63 per cent) annually. The matter of power cost is most important since raw materials cost very little. The development of electro-chemical industries in Ontario promises to be an important feature in connection with present and prospective hydro-electric development.

SICILIAN SULFUR PRICES LOWER

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Catania, Sicily, Aug. 26.—The depression in the Sicilian sulfur industry continued during August. The fall of the ministry and general strike that followed during the first days of August, retarded a solution of the question as far as government support is concerned. Some of the quotations for sulfur are as follows, per 100 kilos: Refined sulfur, lire 55 (Catania, Sicily); lire 63 (Genoa); lire 78 (Milan); lire 83 (Trieste). Sublimed sulfur, lire 70 (Catania); lire 83 (Genoa); lire 112 (Milan).

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been added to the list of countries having restrictions on habit forming drugs. Importers or exporters of cocaine, morphium, heroin, opium and other narcotics must first obtain a special permit from the Director General of Health.

A 30 per cent increase in the maximum home prices for potash from August 9 has been decided upon by the Reichskalirat in Germany. Four agricultural representatives voted against the increase, declaring that the farmers were not in a position to pay the increased prices.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: **Chemicals,** including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar ,various fine alkaloids ,and miscellaneous products; **Crude Drugs; Essential Oils,** including oleoresins; **Fatty Oils,** including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; **Tanning and Dye Extracts,** including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

1 Imperial Gallan (British)	—1.20 American Gallons
1 American Gallon	— .833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 Liters
1 Liter	— .264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (Water)	—8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	— .454 Kilograms
1 Kilogram	—2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

ACETANILID, tech 150 lb bbls.	lb	.25	.26
100 lb kgs.	lb	.26	.27
USP 200 lb bbls.	lb	.30	.31
Second Hands	lb.	.28	.30
Acetic Anhydride, 85% 480 lb drs.	lb	...	.37
85%, 107 lb cbys.	lb	...	.40
90% cbys.	lb	...	.39
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks.	lb	.13	.13½
700 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.14
350 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.15
Second Hands, spot	lb	.16	.16½
Acetophenone, CP 1 lb bot.	lb	3.50	4.00
Acetphenetidin, 150 lb bbls.	lb	1.85	1.90
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.35
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbl.	lb	...	.80
Acetic, 28%, 400 lb bbls. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.67½
28%, lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.92½
56%, /1 wks	100 lb	...	5.35
56%, lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	5.85
70%, bbls, c/l wks.	100 lb	..	6.71
70%, lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	7.09
80% coml. bbls.c/l wks.	100 lb	...	7.68
80% coml. lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	8.43
80% pure bbls. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	8.95
80%, pure lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	9.20
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks.	100 lb	11.17	12.17
Glacial, lc/l wks.	100 lb	11.42	12.42
Glacial, USP cby wks.	100 lb	11.93	12.93
Acetylsalicylic, 200 lb bbls.	lb	...	.85
Second Hands	lb	.80	.83
Anthranilic, ton lots drs.	lb	...	1.10
95-98%, 100 lb drs.	lb	...	1.15
99-100%, 100 lb drs.	lb	...	1.25
Benzoic, tech. 100 lb bbls.	lb	...	.50
Tech. ton lots bbls.	lb	...	.45
USP, 100 lb bbls.	lb	.55	.65
Boric, crys. powd. 250 lb bbls.	lb	.11½	.12
Kegs, 100 lb	lb	.12	.12½
Broenner's, 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.55
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb bot.	lb	.85	.90
Camphoric, USP VIII 1 lb bot.	lb	5.10	5.25
Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phenol			
110 lb tins	lb	...	.21
50 lb tins	lb	...	.22
5 lb tins or bot.	lb	.25	.26
1 lb bot.	lb	...	.30
Liquid, USP 1 lb bot.	lb	...	.29
ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)			
Crude, 25% 50 gal bbls.	gal	.30	.35
10%, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.22	.23
Chloracetic,			
mono 100 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.32½
Di, 150 lb cbys wks.	lb	...	1.00
Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	...
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb drs. wks.	lb	.15	.16
Chromic, USP 200 lb drums.	lb	...	.40
85% Pure, 200 lb drums.	lb	...	.35
Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin			
Cinnamic, 5 lb cans	lb	2.75	3.00
CITRIC, USP cryst 230 lb bbls	lb	.45	.45½
Powd., USP 200 lb bbls.	lb	.46	.46½
Imported, cryst 112 lb kegs.	lb	.44½	.45
Single kegs	lb	.45	.45½
Cleves, 250 lb bbls.	lb	1.50	1.54
Cresylic, 95% dark 100 gal dr. wks.	gal	...	.53
95% dark, 10 dr. lots wks.	gal	...	.51
97-99% straw, drs. wks.	gal	.56	.58
97-99% decolor. drs. wks.	gal	.76	.78
Formic, 75% tech. 100 lb cbys.	lb	.16	.17
90%, 140 lb cbys. incl.	lb	.18	.20
Gallic, USP 150 lb bbls.	lb	.70	.75
Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wks.	lb	...	1.85
Bbls., ton lots wks.	lb	...	1.80
Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 lb b.	lb	1.65	1.70
H, 350 lb bbls. single	lb	...	.80
Bbls. ton lots wks.	lb	...	.75
Hydriodic, 10% USP 5 lb bot.	lb	.50	.60
Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 lb cbys. wks.	lb	...	.37
48% coml. 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.35
40% CP 155 lb cbys. wks.	lb	.40	.42
10%, USP 100 lb cbys. wks.	lb	.15	.16
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
CP 5 gal. demis.	lb	.07	.08
USP, 5 gal. demis.	lb	.07	.08
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.06
30% bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.05
30% 100 lb cbys. wks.	lb	...	.06½
48% single 100 lb cby, wks	lb	...	.11
48% 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.10
52% 100 lb cby. wks.	lb	...	.12
52% 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.11
Acid, hydrofluoric—(continued)			
60% 100 lb cby. wks.	lb	...	.14
60% 300 lb dr., wks.	lb	...	.13
White Acid, 100 lb cby. wks.	lb	...	.26
White Acid, 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.10	.12
Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5 gal. demis	lb	...	1.05
USP, 10% 5 gal. demis.	lb	...	.37
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	lb	.04	.04½
22% light, bbls.	lb	.05½	.06
44% dark, bbls.	lb	.09¼	.10
44% light, bbls.	lb	.10½	.12
66% bbls.	lb	...	.16
80% imported, bbls.	lb	.14½	.15
USP IX 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.65
USP VIII 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.55
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls.	lb	.75	.80
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.00
Mixed, sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks.	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums, wks.	S Unit	.01	.01¼
Tank cars, wks.	N Unit	.07½	.08
Tank cars wks.	S Unit	.009	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.00
85% pure, 100 lb kegs.	lb	...	1.65
Monosulfonic F, Delta. 50 lb tins	lb	...	2.30
MURIATIC, 20° cbys. lc/l wks.	100 lb	1.35	1.75
Cbys. c/l wks.	100 lb	1.10	1.50
Tank cars, wks.	100 lb	1.00	1.10
18°, 140 lb cbys. c/l wks.	100 lb	.85	1.25
22°, 140 lb cbys. c/l wks.	100 lb	1.40	2.00
Iron, free, 20° cbys. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	1.25
Tank cars, wks.	net ton	20.00	25.00
Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hydrochloric			
Naphthionic, tech. 250 lb bbls.	lb	.60	.62
Refined, single bbls.	lb	...	.65
Nevile & Winther's, 250 lb bbls.	lb	1.15	1.30

Solvents

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Acetone
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Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate

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Iron Phosphate
Scales
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CALCIUM PHOSPHATE PRECIPITATED PURE
Special Product for Pharmaceutical Purposes

WILCKES-MARTIN-WILCKES CO.
135 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

Chemicals

NITRIC, 36° 135 lb cby.			
wks. .....100 lb	5.50	:	6.15
Cbys. c/l wks.....100 lb	4.50	:	5.25
38° single cby. wks...100 lb	5.65	:	6.55
Cbys., c/l wks.....100 lb	5.00	:	5.65
40° Single cbys. wks...100 lb	6.50	:	7.15
Cbys. c/l wks.....100 lb	5.25	:	6.25
42° Single cbys. wks...100 lb	7.25	:	7.90
Cbys. c/l wks.....100 lb	5.50	:	7.00
C. P. cbys. single wks..100 lb	...	:	13.00
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. wks.....lb	...	:	.17
Bbls., NY .....lb	.18	:	.19
Kegs, 100 lb .....lb	.17¼	:	.17½
Phenylacetic, 1 lb bot.....lb	2.50	:	3.00
Phosphoric, 50% tech, 100 lb cbys. .....lb	.07	:	.08
USP, 85% syrupy, 70 lb demis .....lb	.14	:	.19
USP, 10% dil. 100 lb cbys. lb	.07	:	.08
Phthalic, 100 lb bbls.....lb	.32	:	.35
Picramic, 300 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.65
Picric, 300 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.40
Bbls. car lots wks.....lb	...	:	.20
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb cans...lb	...	:	1.20
Resublimed, 5 lb cans.....lb	...	:	1.60
Tech. powd. 200 lb bbls...lb	...	:	.80
Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bbls...lb	.26	:	.27
USP, 100 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.29
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls.....lb	.22	:	.23
SULFURIC, 66° 175 lb cbys.			
l/c/l wks. .....100 lb	...	:	1.40
Cbys., c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.25
1500 lb Drums, lc/l wks. .....100 lb	...	:	1.10
Drums, c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.00
Tank cars, wks.....net ton	14.00	:	16.00
60° 1500 lb Drums, lc/l wks. .....100 lb	.70	:	.90
Drums, c/l wks.....100 lb	.60	:	.80

Acid Sulfuric			
Tank cars, wks.....net ton	9.00	:	11.00
C. P. 175 lb cbys.....100 lb	...	:	8.00
Oleum, 20 p.c. 1500 lb drums, lc/l wks. .....100 lb	1.25	:	1.50
Drums, c/l wks.....100 lb	1.10	:	1.25
Tank Cars, wks.....net ton	18.00	:	19.00
Contract cars, wks.....ton	17.00	:	18.00
Oleum, 40° drs lc/l wks. net ton	...	:	35.00
Oleum, 60° drs, lc/l wks net ton	...	:	65.00
Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 lb cbys. lb	.05	:	.06
4% 100 lb cbys.....lb	.04	:	.05
USP, 5 gal. demis.....lb	.06	:	.08
Tannic, tech. 300 lb bbls....lb	.40	:	.55
USP, powd. 200 lb bbls...lb	.70	:	.75
USP, fluffy, 50 lb bbls....lb	.75	:	.80
Tartaric, USP cryst 300 lb bbls. lb	...	:	.30
USP, powd. 300 lb bbls..lb	...	:	.30
Imp. USP 240 lb bbls....lb	.28	:	.29
Powd. 240 lb bbls.....lb	.28½	:	.30
Tobias, 250 lb bbls.....lb	1.50	:	1.55
Tungstic, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	:	1.00
Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. vls..oz.	...	:	23.00
Amorphous, 1 oz. vls.....oz.	...	:	16.00
Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls lb	.18	:	.20
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.22	:	.24
ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal. bbls. .....gal	4.70	:	4.75
Second Hands, bbls. USP 190 pf. .....gal	4.60	:	4.65
Export, USP 190 pf.....gal	.35	:	.40
Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls.gal	4.75	:	4.80
Wood, 95% 50 gal. bbls....gal	.58	:	.60
97%, 50 gal. bbls.....gal	.60	:	.62
Pure, meth. 50 gal. drums.gal	.70	:	.72
Acetone free, 50 gal. drums.gal	.75	:	.76
Second Hands, 95-97% bbls.gal	.52	:	.53
Alcohols, also in 50 gal. drums, extra and returnable.			
Amyl, see Oil Fusel			

Alcohol—(continued)			
Butyl, 50 gal. drums.....lb	.20	:	.22
Cinnamic, 1 lb bot.....lb	15.00	:	16.00
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal	...	:	4.40
Refined, 10 lb can.....lb	...	:	.75
Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drs..gal	...	:	2.25
Refined, 50 gal. drs.....gal	4.00	:	4.50
Ref'd, 91%, drs.....gal	...	:	3.50
Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood			
Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol			
Propyl, nml. crd 50 gal. drms.gal	...	:	4.40
Refined, 10 lb can.....lb	...	:	.75
Denatured			
No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal.	.33	:	.35
50 gal. drums, extr....gal.	.31	:	.33
No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl.....gal.	.32	:	.34
50 gal. drums, extra..gal.	.26	:	.28
No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl....gal	.32	:	.34
50 gal. drums, extra...gal	.26	:	.28
No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl.....gal	.31	:	.34
50 gal. drums, extra...gal	.25	:	.27

In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue. For prices on specially denatured alcohols not listed above, consult any of the alcohol producers.

ESTABLISHED 1839
CHEMICALS
ZINC
GRASSELLI
EXPLOSIVES
DYESTUFFS

ZINC OXIDE

Snow Cap Brand 5% Tomahawk Brand 35%

LITHOPONE

Manufactured by

— THE —

Grasselli Chemical Co.

NEW YORK CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd.

TORONTO MONTREAL



Calco

Calco Dyes

Calco dyes are made from Calco intermediates. Both are produced under the same management. Our dyes are made in various standard strengths and are carefully tested for shade and solubility. The dye consuming industries are invited to correspond with us regarding their requirements. Our service laboratories are available for any special inquiries, comparisons, matches or other services of mutual interest.

Calco Nigrosines in the water and spirit soluble blue and jet shades are unsurpassed.

Calco Intermediates

We solicit inquiries on the following intermediates, all of which we produce in large tonnage, of the correct purity and under the most exacting specifications.

Calco Aniline Oil
Calco Aniline Salt
Calco Beta Naphthol
Calco Paranitraniline
Calco Dimethylaniline
Calco Picramate of Soda
Calco Sulphanilic Acid
Calco Nitrobenzol
Calco Oil of Myrbane
Calco Dinitrobenzol
Calco R Salt
Calco G Salt
Calco Xylidine

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Bound Brook N.J.
New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago

M M&R MAGNUS

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We are in a position to offer finest quality imported and domestic. We call your particular attention to

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Oil Parsley
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Thymol Crystals
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CHICAGO, ILL.
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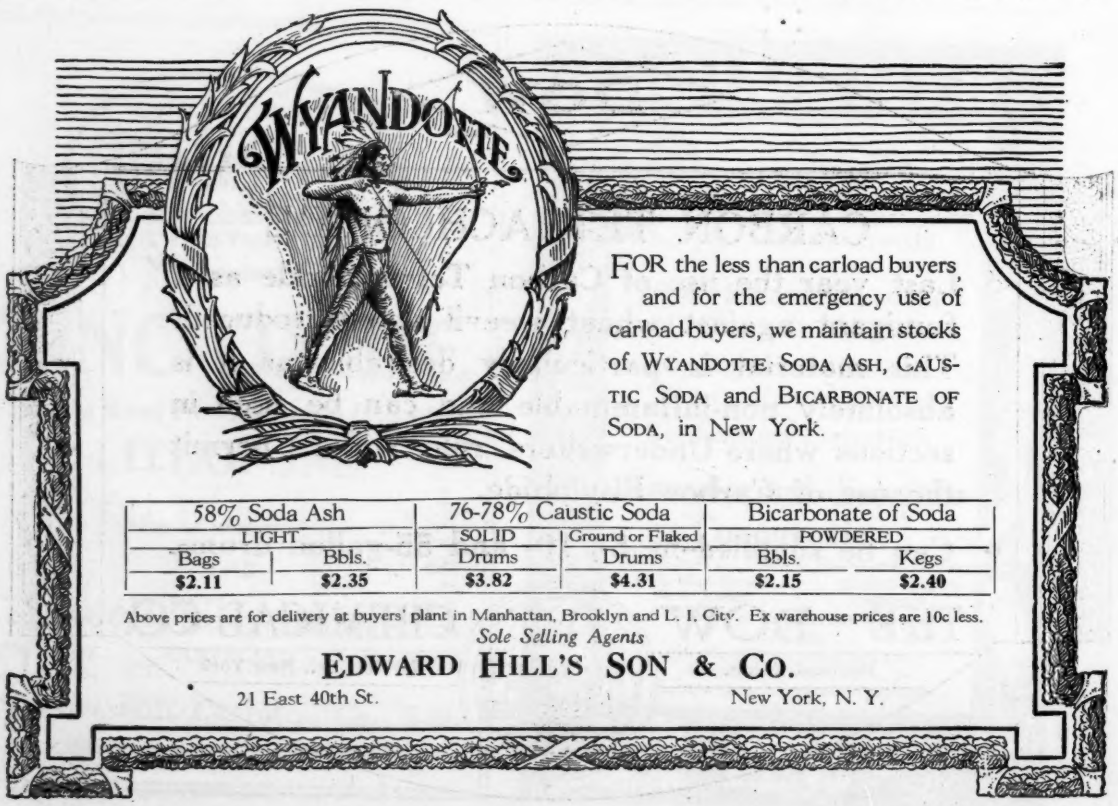
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
83 Natoma St.

Chemicals

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb drs.	lb	...	.35
50 lb crocks	lb	.45	.50
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys	lb	.12	.14
Oxide, 500 lb bbls.	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.16
336 lb kegs	lb	...	.18
Crimson, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.35
336 lb kegs	lb	...	.37
Red, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.40
336 lb kegs	lb	...	.41
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.45
Antipyrine, USP 100 lb cases	lb	2.00	2.05
Apomorphine Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls.	oz	...	16.65
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vls.	oz	8.50	10.00
Argols, red powd, 350 lb bbls.	lb	.07	.08
Arsenic, metal 220 lb cases	lb	...	.17
Red, 224 lb kegs cases	lb	.12½	.13
White, 550 lb bbls lc/l	lb	...	.08½
110 lb kegs lc/l	lb	...	.08¾
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic			
Atropine Alk. USP 1 oz vls.	oz	...	9.00
Sulfate, 5 oz in 1 oz vials	oz	3.50	3.60
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls. wks.	ton	75.00	85.00
Imports, bbls. spot	ton	...	63.00
Precip., 200 lb bgs, wks.	ton	70.00	75.00
Chloride, 800 lb bbls. wks.	ton	...	95.00
200 lb bgs. wks.	ton	...	85.00
Import, bbls. spot	ton	85.00	90.00
Dioxide, 780 lb drs.	lb	.18	.20
Import. 500 lb drs.	lb	...	.16
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls.	lb	.05	.06
Iodide, 5 lb bot.	lb	...	5.10
Nitrate, 700 lb casks	lb	.09¾	.10
Import. casks	lb	.07¾	.08
Sulfocyanide 400 lb bbls.	lb	...	.35
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls.	ton	33.50	35.00
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine			
Denat. salicy acid or tartar emetic 45 gal. bbls.	gal	3.17	3.25
Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal. bbls.	gal	3.50	3.60
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	1.50	1.60

Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb drs. wks.	lb	...	.65
USP, 25 lb cans	lb	1.40	1.50
FFC, 25 lb cans	lb	1.60	1.70
BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks wks.	gal	...	.27
110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	...	.32
CP Tanks, wks	gal	...	.30
110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	...	.35
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.87
10 bbl. lots	lb	...	.85
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb bbls.	lb	.70	.72
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes	lb	2.50	2.60
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs.	lb	...	1.00
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys.	lb	1.15	1.20
Alcohol, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.10	1.25
Benzoate, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.35	1.75
Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs.	lb	.20	.22
100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.25
Redistil. 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.35
Formate, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.50	3.75
Berberine Hydchlide, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	22.00
Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 lb bot.	lb	21.00	23.00
BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 lb bbls wks.	lb	...	.23
Ton lots, wks.	lb	.22	.23
Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 lb. bbls.	lb	.95	1.00
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.50
Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride			
BISMUTH metal, 150 lb cases.	lb	...	2.20
Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bxs.	lb	...	5.30
Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bxs.	lb	...	2.80
Citrate, USP 5 lb bxs.	lb	...	2.40
Nitrate, 25 lb jars	lb	...	1.55
Oxychloride, 250 bbls.	lb	...	2.75
Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans.	lb	...	2.25
Salicylate, 250 bbls.	lb	...	1.80
Subbenzoate, 5 lb boxes.	lb	...	2.85
Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls.	lb	...	2.60
X-Ray diag. 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.95
Subgallate, USP 175 bbls.	lb	...	2.25
Subiodide, 5 lb lots.	lb	...	4.20

Bismuth—(continued) Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls.	lb	...	2.30
Second Hands, bbls. or less.	lb	2.05	2.10
Cones, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.30
Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls.	lb	...	2.55
Tannate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.35
Bismuth Preparations quoted above on basis 25 lb lots. Smaller lots at an advance.			
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks.	ton	80.00	85.00
Imported, bbls.	ton	...	...
Paste, 650 lb bbls.	ton	...	40.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	1.75
Contract, c/l wks.	100 lb	...	1.75
F. a. s. c/l.	100 lb	...	...
Imported, spot	100 lb	...	...
Blue Ointment, see Mercury Mass, see Mercury			
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.10
Black, 200 lb bbls.	lb	.06	.08
Borax, USP cryst. 400 lb bbls.	lb	.05½	.06
Powdered, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.05¾	.06
Kegs, USP 100-150 lb	lb	.06	.06½
Borneol, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.50
Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
Bromine, bot. in 60 lb cs. wks.	lb	.25	.26
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drums	lb	.35	.37
Bromoform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs.	lb	...	1.45
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs	lb	...	4.50
Brucine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 100 ozs.	oz	.20	.25
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
CADMIUM, metal 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.00
Bromide, 50 lb cases jars	lb	.95	1.00
Iodide, 10 lb bot.	lb	...	4.20
CAFFEINE ALK. USP 5 lb cans.	lb	3.75	4.00
Second Hands	lb	3.50	3.60
Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.00
Sulfate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	5.75
Citrated, 25 lb cans	lb	3.00	3.25
Hydrobromide 1 lb bot.	lb	...	5.25
CALCIUM Acetate, 150 lb bgs, c/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.35
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks.	lb	.09	.10
Bbls. l/l wks.	lb	.11	.13



FOR the less than carload buyers and for the emergency use of carload buyers, we maintain stocks of WYANDOTTE SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA and BICARBONATE OF SODA, in New York.

58% Soda Ash		76-78% Caustic Soda		Bicarbonate of Soda	
LIGHT		SOLID	Ground or Flaked	POWDERED	
Bags	Bbls.	Drums	Drums	Bbls.	Kegs
$2.11	$2.35	$3.82	$4.31	$2.15	$2.40

Above prices are for delivery at buyers' plant in Manhattan, Brooklyn and L. I. City. Ex warehouse prices are 10c less.

Sole Selling Agents

EDWARD HILL'S SON & CO.

21 East 40th St. New York, N. Y.

Chemicals

Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/lwks	lb	...	.04½
Drums lc/l wks	lb	...	.05
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags c/l	100 lb	1.00	1.10
USP, precip. 175 lb bbls	lb	...	.04
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l f o b NY	ton	...	24.50
Gran., 350 lb drs. c/l f o b NY	ton	...	30.50
Flake 330 lb drs. c/l drs. fob NY	ton	...	30.50
Imp., solid 600 lb drs. spot	ton	...	20.50
Anhyd., 350 lb drs. fob NY	lb	.12	.13
Glycerophosphate, 25 lb cans	lb	...	1.55
Iodide, 5 lb bot	lb	...	4.20
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls	lb	...	.13½
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls. c/l NY	ton	...	40.00
Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.12
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.48
Calomel, see Mercury			
CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.90
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs.	lb	...	.91½
1 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs.	lb	..	.95
½ oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs.	lb	...	.96
Jap. ref. 2½ lb slabs, 100 lb cs.	lb	.83	.85
1 oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins	lb	.95	1.00
½ oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.05
Chinese ref. 2½ lb slabs 100 lb cs.	lb	.81	.82
Crude, 100 lb cs.	lb	.68	.70
Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb cs.	lb	1.70	1.75
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.60	.62
Carbazol, 250 lb bbls.	lb	.75	.80
Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr. NY	lb	.06	.06½
Ton Lots, drs, NY	lb	.06	.06½
Carbon Black, 10 lb bag 10 bag lots	lb	.10½	.18
Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs. NY	lb	...	.10
Drums, c/l NY	lb	.09	.09½
700 lb drs. single NY	lb	...	.10
Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes	lb	4.40	4.50
Casein, edib. 100 lb keg	lb	.45	.50
Technical, 200 lb bbls	lb	.15	.18
Castoreum, 1 lb boxes	lb	4.00	4.50
Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl	lb	...	.12
Cases, 80 lb 2 tins	lb	...	.13
Tech., see Fixed Oils			
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			
Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs.	lb	.40	.42
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb	.03¼	.03½
Precip. light 175 lb bbls	lb	.04	.05
Precip. heavy 560 lb csks	lb	.03½	.04
Charcoal, Bone, see bone black			
Wood, powd. 100 lb bbl	lb	.04	.05
Willow, powd. 100 lb bbl	lb	.06	.07
Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs.	lb	...	.75
25 lb jars	lb	...	.76
Chinoldin, 170 lb cases	lb	.65	.75
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 1000 lb drs.	lb	1.50	1.60
40% soln. 100 lb chys	lb	.30	.35
CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 lb cyl. c/l wks.	lb	...	.05
Tank car lots wks	lb	...	.05
100 lb cyl lc/l wks	lb	.05½	.07
Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.10	.11
Drs. c/l wks	lb	...	.09
Tank car lots wks	lb	...	.08
CHLOROFORM, USP 50 lb drs.	lb	...	.25
Second Hands, 650 lb drs	lb	...	.25
Technical, 650 lb drums	lb	.22	.23½
Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb bbls.	lb	.08	.10
Fluoride, crys. 400 lb bbls	lb	...	...
Soln. 400 lb bbls	lb	...	...
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls	lb	.07	.09
Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb cans	lb	1.70	1.90
Cinchonidin alk., 100 oz. tins	oz	.70	.75
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins	oz	...	.50
Cinchonine alk., 100 oz. tins	oz	.38	.43
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins	oz	...	.25
Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnamic			
Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb	3.25	3.75
Citral, 25 lb cans	lb	3.00	3.50
Citrine Ointment, see Mercury			
Citronellal, 1 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.00
Citronellol, 1 lb bot	lb	8.00	10.00
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls	lb	...	2.00
10 lb tins 200 lb cases	lb	...	2.25
COCAINE alk., USP 10 oz. tins	oz	8.00	10.00
Hydrochloride, USP 25 oz. tins In crystals, granular, powder, or flaky crystals as desired.	oz	6.00	7.00
Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 lb bales	lb	.30	.32
Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bxs.	lb	.35	.36½
CODEIN alk., 5 oz. cans 10 oz lots	oz	...	7.30
Hydrobromide, 10 ozs	oz	...	5.85
Hydrochloride, 10 ozs	oz	...	6.55
Nitrate, 10 ozs	oz	...	6.55
Phosphate, 10 ozs	oz	...	5.50
Salicylate, 10 ozs	oz	...	5.50
Sulfate, 10 ozs	oz	...	5.85
Small Sizes, ⅛ oz. vials, 50c extra, ¼ oz. 25c, extra, singles 7c extra per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10c oz. cheaper than above.			
COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls.	bbl	23.00	23.50
Newfoundland, 30 gal. bbls.	bbl	23.00	23.50

QUININE

Sulphate and Minor Salts

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality
Brilliant Crystallization and Purity of Color

Cinchonine, Cinchonidine
Quinidine
and their Salts

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Bandoeng
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78 FRONT ST., Cor. Old Slip, NEW YORK

Liquid Chlorine

RECOGNITION

EBG is the pioneer in the *Liquid Chlorine* field. Its present position was earned because it has taken the initiative in every field into which *Liquid Chlorine* has been introduced. Likewise the capacity and efficiency of both our production and container equipment have always been sufficient to satisfy demands made of them under abnormal conditions.

EBG

Those who will seek the counsel of our Research Department may find the answer to problems in connection with the use of Liquid Chlorine.

Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
PIONEER MANUFACTURERS of LIQUID CHLORINE
Plant: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
Main Office: 18 E. 41st St., N.Y.
Chicago Office: 11 So. La Salle St.

Chemicals

Colchicine alk., USP 1 oz. vls..oz	...	:	25.00
Salicylate, 1 oz. vials.....oz	...	:	35.00
Collodion, USP 30 lb drums....lb	...	:	.26
Flexible, USP 30 lb drums...lb	...	:	.29
COPPER, metal electrolytic c/l			
NY .....100 lb	14.00	:	14.12½
Lake, c/l NY.....100 lb	14.00	:	14.12½
Casting, c/l NY.....100 lb	...	:	13.62½
Carbonate, 400 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.19
Cyanide, 100 lb drs.....lb	.58	:	.60
Oxide, 1000 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.15½
Carlots, bbls. .....lb	...	:	.15
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls. lb	.35	:	.37
SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. lc/l			
spot .....100 lb	6.25	:	7.50
Carlots, bbls. delivered100 lb	...	:	5.90
Powdered, 500 lb bbls. lc/l			
spot .....100 lb	6.00	:	6.25
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 lb	...	:	...
Copperas, bulk c/l wks.....ton	...	:	17.00
400 lb bbls. c/l wks.....ton	...	:	20.00
200 lb bgs. c/l wks.....ton	...	:	18.00
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal. bbls. .....100 lb	2.52	:	2.77
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls.....100 lb	2.57	:	2.82
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bichloride			
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb bbls. wet. lb	.40	:	.42
Coumarin, 25 lb tins.....lb	3.50	:	3.75
Second Hands .....lb	3.40	:	3.50
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 lb			
bbls. .....lb	...	:	.26½
Imp. powd USP 400 lb bbls..lb	.23	:	.23½
Creosote Oil, 50 gal. drs.....gal	.20	:	.22
Carbonate, 1 lb bot. 25 lb...lb	1.60	:	1.70
Creosote Oil, 100 gal. drs.....gal	.20	:	.22
Cresol, USP 400 lb bbls.....lb	.13	:	.16
Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks, Amm unit	...	:	2.25
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb kegs..lb	...	:	3.75
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs.....lb	4.50	:	4.60
Dichlorobensene, 1000 lb drs....lb	.06	:	.07½
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs.....lb	.60	:	.65
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 lb cans..lb	.85	:	.90
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal.drs..lb	.40	:	.45
CP drums .....lb	.50	:	.55
Digitalin, Pure, 1 oz vls.....oz	7.00	:	7.25
Dimethylaniline, 840 lb drs. wks. lb	.32	:	.34
Drs. c/l wks.....lb	.30	:	.32
Dimethylsulfate, 110 lb drs.....lb	...	:	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls....lb	.20	:	.25
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.22	:	.24
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls. lb	.30	:	.32
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.33	:	.35
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls.....lb	.20	:	.22
Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Diphenylamine, 250 lb bbls.....lb	.54	:	.55
Diphenyloxide, 500 lb drums....lb	.85	:	.90
Dover's Powder, USP 5 lb tins...lb	...	:	2.20
Dubosine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls....oz	...	:	60.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vls.....ea	...	:	1.80
Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vls....oz	16.00	:	17.50
15 gr. vials.....ea	.75	:	.80
EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.			
NY .....100 lb	...	:	2.00
Bbls. c/l NY.....100 lb	...	:	1.85
100 lb bgs. c/l NY...100 lb	...	:	1.70
Imp., 112 lb bgs. c/l			
NY .....100 lb	.90	:	1.00
USP, 300 lb bbls, 10 bbls.100 lb	2.50	:	2.75
Imported, 300 lb bbls..100 lb	1.75	:	1.85
Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb bot.....lb	...	:	10.00
Eserine alk., 1 oz. vls.....oz	...	:	30.00
Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vls....oz	...	:	18.00
Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vls..oz	14.50	:	14.75
ETHER, USP 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.14
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.17
USP, 1880 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.32
Washed, 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.31
Motor, 1 lb cans.....lb	...	:	.26
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot.....lb	...	:	.97
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs. lb	...	:	1.40
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs,gal	.93	:	1.05
85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs.gal	.62	:	.67
Pure, 5 lb bot.....gal	3.25	:	3.50
Benzoate, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.75	:	2.00
Bromide, 115 lb drs.....lb	...	:	.40
Butyrate, 5 lb bot.....lb	2.00	:	2.25
Ethyl—(continued)			
Chloride, 15 lb cyl.....lb	...	:	.50
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.00	:	5.50
Formate, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.00	:	1.10
Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drums. lb	.10	:	.12
Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Valerate, 5 lb bot.....lb	4.50	:	4.75
Ethylene Glycol, drs.....lb	1.00	:	1.25
Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans.....lb	.80	:	.85
Eugenol, 25 lb cans.....lb	3.25	:	3.50
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.			
475 lb bbl.....lb	...	:	.10½
USP, crys. 100 lb kegs....lb	...	:	.11
Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 lb cbys. lb	...	:	.06½
48°, 140 lb cbys.....lb	...	:	.08
USP Sol'n 125 lb cbys.....lb	...	:	.06½
Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			
475 lb bbls. .....lb	.06	:	.06½
Ferrous Sulfide, 900 lb bbls.100 lb	4.00	:	4.25
Flake White, see lead, white			
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bgs. ex			
dock .....ton	...	:	25.00
96% bgs. .....ton	...	:	30.00
98% bgs. .....ton	...	:	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 lb bbls.			
c/l wks .....lb	...	:	.09
Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wks....lb	...	:	.09½
Bbls. 400 lb lc/l wks.....lb	...	:	.09½
Fuller's Earth, 200 lb bgs. c/l			
mines .....ton	15.00	:	17.00
Imported, 230 lb bags NY....ton	35.00	:	40.00
Fusel Oil, see oil fusel			
G. SALT, paste 350 lb bbls. basis			
100% .....lb	.65	:	.70
Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 lb cs. lb	.90	:	1.00
Gold Label, 100 lb cases.....lb	...	:	...
Geraniol, 50 lb cans.....lb	2.25	:	3.00
Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.25	:	5.50
GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 lb bags			
c/l wks. .....100 lb	...	:	1.10
350 lb bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.25
Bbls. lc/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.50
Imported, bgs. spot.....100 lb	.70	:	.80
USP, 300 lb bbls. dom. sp.100 lb	...	:	1.75

ALPRO

ACETATES

ETHYL — AMYL — BUTYL

The Miner Edgar Company

Rail and Water Facilities

110 William Street

New York

Chemicals

GLYCERIN, C. P. 100 lb drs... lb	.17	:	.17½
Second Hands, drs..... lb	.16½	:	.17
Cans, 50 lb ..... lb	...	:	.18½
Dynamite, 1000 lb drs..... lb	.16½	:	.17
Saponification, tanks ..... lb	.12¼	:	.12½
Soap, Lye, tanks..... lb	.11¼	:	.11½
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin			
Graphite, crude 220 lb bags....ton	15.00	:	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls..... lb	.06	:	.09
Guaiacol liquid, USP 25 lb cans. lb	2.75	:	3.00
Benzoate, 1 lb bot..... lb	...	:	18.00
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes..... lb	3.25	:	3.75
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs. gross	...	:	3.50
Imported, 6 gr. cases.....gross	5.25	:	5.35
Heliotropin, 10 lb bot..... lb	2.25	:	2.50
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP			
100 lb drums ..... lb	.70	:	.72½
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.			
drs. ..... lb	.72½	:	.75
Second Hands, USP..... lb	.67	:	.68
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.			
vls. .....oz	15.00	:	16.00
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 ozs. ⅛s			
vls. .....oz	17.50	:	18.00
Hydchlide, USP 5 ozs. ⅛s vls..oz	17.50	:	18.00
Sulfate, 5 ozs. ⅛s vls.....oz	...	:	20.00
Hydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr.			
vls. .....oz	...	:	60.00
Hydrazobenzene, 100 lb kegs.... lb	1.30	:	1.35
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 lb			
bbls. ..... lb	...	:	.10
USP Soln. 375 lb bbls..... lb	...	:	.06
USP bot. 4 oz. cases.....gross	7.50	:	7.75
Bot. 8 oz. cases.....gross	11.00	:	11.25
Bot. 16 oz. cases.....gross	18.50	:	18.75
Hydroquinone, 100 lb kegs..... lb	1.10	:	1.15
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.			
vls. .....oz	17.00	:	17.50
Hyoscamine Alk. Crystl., 1 oz. vls. oz	...	:	21.00
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vls. oz	...	:	60.00
Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vls..oz	...	:	50.00
Sulfate, 1 oz. vials.....oz	18.00	:	19.00

INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot.....oz	10.00	:	11.00
Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.			
IODINE, crude, 200 lb kegs..... lb	3.90	:	3.95
Resublimed, 10 lb jars..... lb	...	:	4.40
Tincture, USP 50 gal. bbls..gal.	4.10	:	4.25
Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot..... lb	...	:	5.35
Crystals, 10 lb bot..... lb	...	:	6.35
Ionone, (violet) 1 lb bot..... lb	7.50	:	8.00
Iridium, metal 10oz. lots.....oz	...	:	185.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. lb	...	:	.60
IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 lb			
cans ..... lb	...	:	.84
Green scales, 25 lb cans.... lb	...	:	.84
Cacodylate, 10 lb bot..... lb	9.00	:	10.00
Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans.. lb	...	:	.99
Chloride, see ferric or ferrous			
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans..... lb	1.50	:	1.60
Syrup, USP VIII..... lb	...	:	.30
Iodide, 1 lb bot..... lb	...	:	3.80
Syrup, USP 5 lb bot..... lb	.65	:	.67
Oxalate, scales 25 lb cans.... lb	.80	:	.82
& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb	.45	:	.50
& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. lb	.47	:	.48
& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs.. lb	.40	:	.42
Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans.. lb	...	:	.89
Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb			
cans ..... lb	...	:	.94
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot..... lb	4.00	:	4.50
JALAP RESIN, lump 5 lb tins.. lb	3.10	:	3.35
Powd., tins ..... lb	3.25	:	3.45
KIESELGUHR, 90 lb bags NY...ton	35.00	:	40.00
LANOLIN, see Adeps Lanae			
LEAD, metal c/l NY.....100 lb	...	:	5.90
Acetate, white crystals 500 lb			
bbls. wks. ..... lb	.10½	:	.11
100 to 250 lb kgs. wks. lb	.11	:	.11½
White, broken, bbls. wks... lb	.10	:	.10½
White, gran., bbls. wks.... lb	.10¼	:	.10¾
White, powd., bbls. wks.... lb	.11¼	:	.11¾
Kegs, wks. ..... lb	.11¾	:	.12¼
Brown, broken, bbls. wks... lb	.09½	:	.09⅝
USP, 100 lb kegs..... lb	.13	:	.15

Lead—(continued)			
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. lc/l wks. lb	.12	:	.13
Bbls. c/l wks..... lb	...	:	.11½
Paste, 600 lb bbls..... lb	.09	:	.10
Iodide, USP VIII 5 lb bot.. lb	...	:	2.95
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wks..... lb	...	:	.22
Oxide, lithge. 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	...	:	.08
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wks... lb	...	:	.09
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
Peroxide, 100 lb drs..... lb	...	:	.25
White, basic carb. 500 lb bbls.			
wks. ..... lb	...	:	.07¾
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	6.28
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	...	:	.07¼
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	6.28
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
LIME, Salts, see Calcium Salts			
Hydrate, 200 lb bbls.....100 lb	.75	:	1.00
Sulfur, dry 200 lb drs. NY... lb	.11	:	.12
Drs. c/l NY..... lb	...	:	.10¼
38° Soln. 50 gal. bbls. NY. gal	...	:	...
Linalool, 5 lb bot..... lb	4.50	:	5.50
Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot..... lb	8.00	:	9.00
Benzoate, 1 lb bot..... lb	13.00	:	14.00
Litharge, see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb. USP 100 lb kgs.. lb	1.40	:	1.50
Citrate, USP 100 lb kegs.... lb	1.60	:	1.70
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls. lc/l wks. lb	...	:	.06½
Bbls. c/l wks..... lb	...	:	.06
Imported, bbls. ..... lb	.05½	:	.05¾
MAGNESITE, crude .....ton	...	:	15.00
Calcined, 500 lb bbls.....ton	...	:	55.00
Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs. lb	...	:	1.25
Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY.. lb	.06	:	.06½
75 lb bbls. NY..... lb	...	:	.07½
USP, 60 lb bbls..... lb	.12	:	.13
USP, blocks 100 lb cs. 1, 2, 4			
ozs. ..... lb	.25	:	.29
Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. c/l			
wks. .....ton	...	:	32.00
Flaked, 350 lb drs. wks...ton	...	:	34.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls. NY.ton	26.00	:	28.00

40th YEAR

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THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
709-717 Sixth Avenue, New York

Chemicals

Magnesium—(continued)			
Fluosilicate, crystal s400 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.15	15½
30% soln. 500 lb bbls. wks	lb	.07	.08
Soln. bbls. c/l wks	lb	...	.06
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb bot	lb	...	3.20
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans	lb	...	1.20
Oxide, USP light 100 lb bbls.	lb	...	.53
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.40
Peroxide, 5 lb cans	lb	...	2.15
Perborate, 1 lb tins	lb	...	2.50
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.62
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Chloride, 600 lb csk. NY	lb	.09½	.10½
Borate, 200 lb bbls.	lb	...	.18
100 lb kegs	lb	...	.19
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls. NY	ton	80.00	85.00
85-90%, 900 lb bbls. NY	ton	85.00	90.00
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs.	lb	.32	.35
Glycerophosphate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.90
Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb cans.	lb	...	1.85
Iodide, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	6.25
Ore, bulk NY	unit	...	.30
Sulfate, 600 lb casks NY	lb	.10	.11
MENTHOL, USP 60 lb cases	lb	...	6.25
Less cases, 5 lb tins	lb	6.50	6.75
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	flask	66.00	68.00
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs	lb	.90	1.00
Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	.96
Gran. powd. 200 lb kegs.	lb	...	.81
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.61
Blue Mass, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.56
Powdered, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.58
Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb cans 50%	lb	...	.72
USP, dilute 25 lb cans 30%	lb	...	.56
33 1/3% Mercury	lb	...	.59
Calomel, 50 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.00
Citrine Ointment, 25 lb jars	lb	...	.48
Iodide, green 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.41
Red, USP 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.51
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.41
Mercury—(continued)			
Red Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.10
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.20
White Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.24
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.29
With chalk, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	.56
Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 lb bbls.	lb	...	.75
Meta-Nitro-para-Toulidine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	2.25	2.30
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	1.50	1.60
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.95	1.00
Methyl Acetone, 700 lb drums	gal	.50	55
Anthranilate, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	4.50
Chloride, 90 lb cyl.	lb	...	.50
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	lb	5.00	5.75
Paracresol, 1 lb bot.	lb	8.00	9.00
Salicylate, USP 50 lb cases	lb	...	.41
500 lb drums	lb	...	.39
Second Hands, cases	lb	.38	.41
Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs.	lb	1.75	2.00
USP, medicinal 5 lb cans	lb	3.00	3.50
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls.	lb	...	3.00
Milk, powd. 150 lb bbls.	lb	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk			
Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			
Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			
Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drs.	lb	1.00	1.05
MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 oz. tins 10 oz.	oz.	...	5.35
Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	oz.	.	5.35
Hydrobromide, 5 oz tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	5.35
Hydchlide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	5.35
Diacetyl Alk., ⅛ oz. vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	8.95
Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	8.10
Ethyl Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	9.45
Small Sizes: ⅛ oz. vials, 50c extra; ¼s 25c extra; single oz. vls., 7c extra, over price for 5 oz. tins, 25 oz. lots in 5 oz. tins, 10c oz. lower than above schedule.			
Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans	lb	12.00	14.00
Ketone, 1 lb cans	lb	9.00	10.00
Xylene, 5 lb cans	lb	2.25	2.75
NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs. wks.	gal.	...	.30
8000 gal. tank car wks.	gal	...	.27
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.07½	.08
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.07
Bbls., second hands NY.	lb	.06½	.07½
Balls, 250 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.08½	.09
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.08
Bbls Second Hands, NY.	lb	.07½	.08
Nerolin, 1 lb tins	lb	2.00	2.50
Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.36
Shot. 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.37
Salt, single 400 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.08	.09
Double, 400 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.08	.09
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY.	lb	.40	.42
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	...	6.00
500 lb bbls	ton	...	7.50
Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.08½	.09½
Redistilled, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.09	.10
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls.	lb	.20	.22
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.14	.16
OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.75	1.25
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Opium, see crude drugs			
Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY.	lb	...	.13¾
500 lb bbls. NY.	lb	...	.14
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs.	lb	2.50	2.60
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs.	lb	2.00	2.10
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.15	.17
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks.	lb	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.	lb	.75	.77
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.16	.18
Oxgall, USP 5 lb bot.	lb	...	1.50

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Oxalic— (99.5% Pure)
Formic— (All strengths)
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Chemicals

PALLADIUM, metal 10 oz. lots	oz	51.00	53.00
Pancreatin, USP 5 lb bot	lb	1.50	1.60
Papain, 1 lb bot	lb	2.25	2.50
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb cs. slabs 120-125 Deg. M. P.	lb	.03¼	.03½
125-130 Deg. M. P.	lb	.04	.04½
130-135 Deg. M. P.	lb	.04	.04¾
135-140 Deg. M. P.	lb	.05	.06¼
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.25	1.35
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.10	1.25
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.20	1.25
Para-Anisidine, 100 lb kgs	lb	3.00	3.25
Technical, kegs	lb	1.65	1.75
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 270 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.17	.20
Paraldehyde, 100 gal drs	lb	.21	.23
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 lb cs.	lb	.40	.45
Para Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.55	.60
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.77	.78
Ten lots, bbls. wks	lb	.75	.79
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks.	lb	.25	.27
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	lb	...	.75
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb bbls.	lb	...	...
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls.	lb	.60	.75
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.50	1.60
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs	lb	1.35	1.40
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb bbls.	lb	1.50	1.60
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb bbls.	lb	.40	.42
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.11	.14
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.95	1.10
Paris Green, basis, 500 lb kegs	lb	.18	.20
Paris White, see whiting, French			
Pepsin, USP 5 lb bot	lb	2.50	2.75
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls.	lb	.02¾	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb	.04	.04¼
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb	.04½	.05
Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.07	.07½
Lily White, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.09	.09½
Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.12½	.13
PHENOL, see also acid carbolic			
Open market, 950 lb drs	lb	.20	.22
475 lb drs.	lb	...	...
Natural 950 lb drs. wks	lb	...	.18
475 lb drs. wks	lb	...	.18
Government Surplus, 950 lb drs. ex store	lb	...	...
Drs. c/l ex-store	lb	...	...
475 lb drums, ex-store	lb	...	...
Phenolphthalein, USP 100 lb drs.	lb	1.40	1.50
5 lb cans, 100 lb lots	lb	1.50	1.60
Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb	7.50	9.00
Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot	lb	2.50	3.00
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb kegs	lb	...	...
Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb bot	lb	4.00	5.00
Phosgene, cylinders wks	lb	.60	.65
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl.	lb	.30	.35
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks.	lb	...	.50
Imported, 112 lb cases	lb	.25	.27
Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb cs. wks.	lb	...	.42½
Phosphorus, yellow 110 lb cs. wks.	lb	.25	.35
Imported, 112 lb cases	lb	...	.28
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl wks.	lb	.30	.35
Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls.	lb	.35	.37
Pilocarpine Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vls.	oz.	7.00	7.25
Nitrate, 1 oz, vls. 25 oz	oz	7.00	7.25
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vls	ea	...	1.25
Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot	lb	...	16.00
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	ton	30.00	33.00
Plaster Paris, tech. 230 lb bbls.	bbl	4.25	4.40
True Dental, bbls	bbl	4.35	4.50
Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lots	oz	...	36.00
Podophyllin, 5 lb bot	lb	3.85	4.25
POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92% 700 lb drs. wks	lb	.09	.10
Drs. c/l. wks	lb	...	.08
Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY	lb	.05½	.06
USP, by alcohol 5 lb cans	lb	...	.45
USP, purified 10 lb cans 120 lb cases	lb	.32	.34
POTASSIUM Acetate, USP 100 lb kegs	lb	.32	.35
Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls.	lb	.07½	.10
Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks wks.	lb	.09¾	.10
Powd., 900 lb casks wks	lb	.13	.13½
Binoxolate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.34	.38
Bisulfate, C.P. 5 lb cans	lb	...	.30
100 lb kegs	lb	...	.22
BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 lb bbls.	lb	...	.22
Granular, 300 lb bbls	lb	...	.22
Cases, 100 lb	lb	...	.23
Imported, USP 220 lb cs	lb	.12	.13
Cases, 112 lb	lb	.13	.14
CARBONATE, 30-35% calc. 800 lb cks.	lb	.04¾	.05
80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb. cks.	lb	.06¼	.06½
90-95% casks	lb	.05½	.06
96-98% casks	lb	...	.06½
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.09	.10
Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. NY.	lb	.08	.10
Imp. 112 lb kegs NY.	lb	.06½	.07
Powd., 112 lb kegs NY.	lb	.08	.10
Imp. kegs NY.	lb	.06	.06¾
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY.	lb	.07	.07½
USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs NY	lb	.08	.09
Citrate, USP 10 lb cans	lb	...	.65
Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 5 lb cans	lb	...	1.65

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PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.
Specifications on Request

Chemicals

Potassium—(continued)			
Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans, 10 lb	lb	1.50	1.75
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans	lb	...	.85
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases	lb	...	3.45
Second Hands, cases	lb	3.20	3.25
Lactophosphate, 4oz bot	oz	...	.90
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb	...	.23
Imp., 300 lb bbls	lb	.12	.14
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY K_2O unit		.62½	.65
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.36
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs	lb	.12	.14
Permangan, USP crys, 112 lb drs	lb	.14½	.15½
USP small cry. 112 lb drms	lb	.14	.14½
Prussiate, red, 350 lb bbls	lb	...	.90
500 lb casks	lb	...	.88
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks	lb	.33½	.34½
Salicylate, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.75
Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY. K_2O unit		...	1.00
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs	lb	.18	.20
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars	lb	...	.75
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.60
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls. freight allowed	lb	...	.35
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	lb	.04	.06
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb	.02½	.03½
Pyridine, 50gal drums	gal	1.50	1.75
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinidine Alk, 100oz tins	oz	.70	.75
Sulfate, 100oz tins	oz	.50	.52
QUININE SULFATE, USP,			
American, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
1oz tins, 100oz lots	oz	...	.57
Dutch, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
Java, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
Japanese, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
QUININE ALK., USP, 100oz tins	oz	...	.67
Acetate	oz	...	.88
Arsenate	oz	...	.88
Benzoate	oz	...	.88
Bisulfate, USP	oz	...	.50
Citrate	oz	...	.62
Dihydchlide., USP	oz	...	.66
Quinine—(continued)			
Dihybromide	oz	...	.66
Dicarbonate, 10oz tins	oz	...	2.50
Ethyl Carbonate, 10oz tins	oz	...	1.10
Ferrocyanide	oz	...	.88
Formate	oz	...	.85
Glycerophosphate	oz	...	.88
Hydriodide	oz	...	.88
Hydrobromide, USP	oz	...	.62
Hydrochloride, USP	oz	...	.62
Hydrochlorsulfate	oz	...	.66
Hydchlide & Urea, USP	oz	...	.88
Hypophosphite	oz	...	.83
Lactate	oz	...	.78
Phenolsulfonate	oz	...	.88
Phosphate	oz	...	.74
Salicylate, USP	oz	...	.63
Tannate, USP	oz	...	.45
Tartrate	oz	...	.88
Valerate	oz	...	.89
Small Sizes: 1oz vials or cans, 50oz. lots, 5c oz extra; 5oz cans, 50oz lots 3c oz extra; 25oz cans 50oz lots, 2c oz extra; single 1oz vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor quinine salts sold and quoted basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate and bisulfate sold basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Smaller orders or containers extra as above schedule.			
R SALT, 250 lb bbls wks	lb	.50	.52
Red Lead, see lead oxide			
Red Precipitate, see mercury.			
Resorcin, see resorcinol.			
Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kegs	lb	1.50	1.55
USP, 25 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.10
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	lb	...	.21
Imp. USP, 300 lb bbls	lb	.17	.18
Rosewater, triple, 5gal demis	gal	1.50	1.60
SACCHARIN, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	lb	1.90	2.00
Soluble, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	lb	1.90	2.00
Second Hands, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	lb	1.85	2.00
afrol, 60 lb cans	lb	.55	.60
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Salicin, USP, 1 lb cartons, 25 lb	lb	3.75	4.00
Salol, USP, 100 lb drums	lb	...	.80
Salt, Common, see sodium chloride.			
Salt Cake, glassmakers' bulk, c/l wks	ton	20.00	21.00
SALTPETRE, gran., 500 lb bbls wks	lb	.07½	.08¼
Bbls c/l wks	lb	...	.06¾
Imported, 500 lb bbls	lb	.06¼	.06½
Santonin USP. 1 lb bot	lb	167.00	170.00
Powd. 1 lb bot	lb	168.50	171.50
Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5 lb tins	lb	...	1.55
Schaeffer's Salt, 250 lb bbls wks	lb	.60	.65
Scopolamine, see hyoscine.			
Seidlitz Mixture, 225 lb bbls	lb	...	.17
SILVER, metal, American	oz	...	.99¾
Foreign	oz	...	.70
Colloidal, 16oz bot	oz	...	1.60
Nitrate, USP, 200oz bot	oz	.47½	.48
Nucleinate 16oz bot	oz	.40	.45
Proteinate, 16oz bot	oz	.42	.45
oap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	lb	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	lb	.28	.29
Green, USP, 150 lb kegs	lb	.08	.08½
Prices on soda alkalies are based on actual percentages and net N. Y. & L. test.			
SODA ASH, 58% light bgs resale NY flat	100 lb	1.80	2.10
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	...	1.20
Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	1.25	1.30
Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags resale NY flat	100 lb	1.90	2.00
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	...	1.25
Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	1.30	1.35

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Brucine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate
Cumarin
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Veratrine and Salts
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS NEW YORK

Chemicals

SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale, NY flat	100 lb	3.60	3.75
Contract basis 60% c/l wks	100 lb	...	2.50
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60% c/l wks	100 lb	2.57½	2.60
Contract 60% low grade c/l wks flat	100 lb	...	2.65
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and spot, wks c/l drs	100 lb	...	3.72½
Contract, 76% drums, c/l wks flat	100 lb	...	3.65
USP, stick, 5 lb cans	lb	.16	.18
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb	.28	.30
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls wks.	lb	.06	.07
Ton lots, bbls wks	lb	.05½	.06½
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.			
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bbls	lb	.50	.60
Bicarbonate, 450 lb bbls	100 lb	...	2.10
Bbls c/l	100 lb	...	1.80
112 lb kegs	100 lb	...	2.25
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks	lb	.07	.07½
Casks, c/l wks	lb	.06¾	.07
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb bbls, wks	lb	.04	.04¾
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbls wks	100 lb	1.35	2.00
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls	lb	...	.19
Cases, 100 lb	lb	...	.20
Imp. USP, 112 lb cs	lb	.13	.14
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot, 25 lb	lb	...	4.60
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls wks	100 lb	1.75	1.90
Ton lots, wks	100 lb	...	1.65
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg	lb	...	.15
Pure photographic, 100 lb keg	lb	...	.20
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks	lb	...	.06
Imported, 112 lb kegs	lb	.06	.06½

Sodium—(continued) Chloride, tech 200 lb bags	ton	12.00	15.00
C. P. 300 lb bbls	lb	.05	.06
Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.73
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.60
Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases NY	lb	.24	.25
Ton lots, NY	lb	...	.23
73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY	lb	.22	.23
Imp, 128%, 200 lb cases	lb	...	.22
120%, cases	lb	.19	.20
Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY	lb	.09¼	.10
Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb cans	lb	1.70	1.75
Solution, USP, 50 lb cbys	lb	1.15	1.20
Hydrosulfite, 500 lb casks, NY	lb	.30	.32
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.75
HYPOSULFITE, crys., 375 lb bbls wks	100 lb	3.20	3.25
Bbls c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.10
100 lb kegs wks	100 lb	3.35	3.50
Granulated, bbls wks	100 lb	3.80	3.85
Bbls c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.70
Kegs wks	100 lb	3.95	4.10
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.90
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb	.80	.82
Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.60	.62
Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs c/l NY	100 lb	2.55	2.60
Futures, NY	100 lb	2.25	2.35
Double Refined, 400 lb bbls wks	lb	.04½	.04¾
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.09
Bbls spot, makers	lb	...	.09½
Imp, 650 lb casks	lb	.08¼	.09
Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb bbls wks.	lb	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs	lb	.28	.30
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb	...	.25
Imp, 225 lb drs	lb	.19	.20
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb	.25	.27

Sodium—(continued) Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb bbls	lb	.03½	.04½
USP, gran. 275 bbls	lb	.07	.07½
USP, recrys 275 bbls	lb	.13	.14
Mono-sodium, 100 lb kegs	lb	.25	.27
Tri-sodium tech 550 lb bbls	lb	.05	.05½
Picramate, 100 lb keps	lb	.55	.57
Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb csks.	lb	.22	.22½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.14
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.36
Second Hands, USP, kegs	lb	.34	.36
Silicate, 60° drs wks	100 lb	3.00	3.50
40°, 150 lb cbys wks	700 lb	1.50	1.75
600 lb drs wks	100 lb	.95	1.20
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb	.08	.08½
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt.			
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs wks	lb	.04	.04½
Drs, c/l wks	lb	...	.03¼
Imp, 700 lb drs NY	lb	.03¾	.04
60% broken, 650 lb drs wks	lb	.05	.05½
Imp, 500 lb drs NY	lb	.04¼	.04½
30% crys, 400 lb bbls wks	lb	.02½	.03
Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks	lb	03½	.03¾
Dessicated, 400 lb bbls	lb	.09½	.10
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.25	.30
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	lb	.45	.47
Tungstate, crys 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.55
Dessicated, kegs	lb	...	.65
Solvent Naptha, see Naphtha.			
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 16oz bot.	oz	.60	.70
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	lb	.06	.08
STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.29
Carb. 600 lb bbls, wks	lb	...	.07
100 lb kegs wks	lb	...	.08
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.70
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls, wks	lb	.11	.11½
Imp, bbls NY	lb	.09¾	.10
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.60
100 lb kegs wks	lb	.11½	.12

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STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys 100oz tins	oz	...	1.05
Alk, powd, USP	oz	...	.95
Acetate	oz	...	.95
Glycerophosphate, USP	oz	...	.95
Hydrobromide	oz	...	.95
Hydrochloride	oz	...	.95
Hypophosphite	oz	...	1.05
Nitrate, USP	oz	...	.95
Phosphate	oz	...	.95
Sulfate, USP, crys powd	oz	...	.76
Saccharinate	oz	...	2.05
Strychnine preparations quoted bases 100oz lots in 100oz tins. Small Sizes; ⅛oz vials, 50c extra; ¼oz vials, 25c extra; single ounce vials, 7c extra.			
Sugar Milk, USP, 200lb bbls	lb	...	.19
Second Hands, USP, bbls	lb	.20	.21
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.			
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5lb bxs	lb	...	4.50
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bxs, 5lb	lb	...	5.50
SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/1 NY	ton	...	18.00
Brimstone, 250lb bgs, c/l 100lb		...	1.75
Less c/l bags NY	100lb	1.85	2.10
Roll, 500lb bbls c/1 NY	100lb	...	2.15
Less c/l bags NY	100lb	2.35	2.60
Flour, Heavy, 290lb bbls, 100lb		2.50	3.05
Light, 100%, 260lb bbls, 100lb		2.60	3.15
Rubbermakers 100%, 240lb bbls NY	100lb	2.50	3.15
Commercial, 99%, 150lb bgs NY	100lb	1.35	1.65
For Dusting, 99%, 100lb bgs NY	100lb	2.00	2.50
Flowers, 100%, 240lb bbls NY	100lb	3.00	3.55
Precipitated, 125lb bbls NY	lb	.18	.19
Lac, 125lb bbls NY	lb	.10	.11
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700lb drs wks	lb	...	.05½
150lb clrys wks	lb	...	.06
Yellow, 700lb clrys wks	lb	...	.05
150lb clrys wks	lb	...	.05½
Sulfur Dioxide, 100lb cyl	lb	.08	.08½
Sulfuric Ether, see Ether.			
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600lb drs	lb	...	.70
TALC, Italian, 220lb bags NY	ton	30.00	40.00
French, 220lb bgs NY	ton	20.00	30.00
Dom, crude, 100lb bags NY	ton	15.00	18.00
Refined, 100lb bags NY	ton	20.00	30.00
Tartar Emetic, tech, 300lb bbls	lb	.29	.29½
USP, 300lb bbls		.36	.37
Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100lb kegs	lb	.63	.65
Terpineol, CP 1000lb drums	lb	.50	.60
Cans, 50lb	lb	.55	.60
Imported, cans, 25lb	lb	.70	.75
erpenyl Acetate, 25lb cans	lb	1.65	1.75
Terra Alba, 300lb bbls	lb	.02	.02½
Theobromine Alk, 5lb cans	lb	5.50	6.00
Thiocarbanilid, 170lb bbls	lb	.35	.37
Thymol, USP, 10lb cans	lb	4.25	4.50
Iodide, 5lb boxes	lb	7.75	8.00
TIN, Metal Straits, NY	100lb	31.87½	32.00
American standard, NY	100lb	31.75	32.00
99% American, NY	100lb	...	31.25
C.P. mossy, 25lb bxs NY	lb	...	.91
Bichloride, 50% soln 100lb bbls wks	lb	.10¼	.10½
Crystals, 500lb bbls wks	lb	...	.29
100lb kegs wks	lb	...	.29½
Oxide, 400lb bbls wks	lb	...	.38
100lb kegs wks	lb	...	.39
Tetrachloride, 1000lb drs wks	lb	.21⅓	.22
olidine, 350lb bbls	lb	1.15	1.20
Sulfate, 350lb bbls	lb	...	1.00
oluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks	gal	...	.30
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.35
oluidine, Mixed, 900lb drs wks	lb	.30	.32
ribromphenol, 100lb cases	lb	...	.85
Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane.			
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450lb bbls	lb	...	.45
Tripoli, 500lb bbls	100lb	...	3.00
Tungsten Ore, bulk, Wolframite, NY	WO_3 unit	3.00	3.25
Bulk, Scheelite, NY	WO_3 unit	...	...
REA, pharm 112lb cases	lb	...	.40
VANILLIN, USP, 400oz cans	oz	...	.45
Cans, 16oz	oz	...	.47
Second Hands, cans	oz	.43	.47
eratrine Sulfate, 1oz vials	oz	...	2.50
Hydrochloride, 1oz vials	oz	...	2.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white.			
White Precipitate, see mercury.			
Whiting, 200lb bags, c/1 wks	ton	...	18.00
Bags, 1/c1 wks	ton	...	23.00
French, bags, NY	ton	...	14.00
English, bags, NY	ton	...	23.00
Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal bbls	gal	1.20	1.25
YLENE, 2° dist range, nitration tks wks	gal	...	.45
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.50
5° dist range, 8000gal tanks wks	gal	...	.40
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.45
Xylidine, 900lb drs	lb	.42	.43
YARA YARA, 1lb tins	lb	2.00	2.50
Yohimbin Hydchlide, 1oz vls	oz	9.00	9.50
ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs c/1 NY	100lb	...	7.00
Common, Slabs, c/1 NY	100lb	...	6.50
Mossy, 25lb bxs NY	lb	...	.28
Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400lb bbls	lb	...	...
Carb. tech, 150lb kegs NY	lb	.14	.18
USP, 100lb kegs	lb	...	.37
Chloride, fused, 600lb drs wks	lb	.05½	.06
Drs. c/1 wks	lb	...	.05¾
Imp, drs NY	lb	.05	.05¾
Granulated, 500lb bbls wks	lb	.06	.06¼
Imported, drs NY	lb	.05	.05¼
USP, 25lb jars	lb	...	.35
Cyanide, 100lb drs	lb	.42	.43
Dust, 100lb tins NY	lb	...	.08½
500lb bbls, 1c/1 wks	lb	...	.07¼
Bbls c/1 delivered	lb	...	.07¾
Iodide, 5lb botts	lb	...	4.50
Nitrate, 25lb jars	lb	...	.42
Oxide, Amer. 300lb bbls, wks	lb	.07¼	.08
Bbls c/l wks	lb	...	.07
French, 300lb bbls wks	lb	.09¼	.11¼
Bbl c/1 wks	lb	.08¾	.11
USP, 100lb bbls	lb	.15	.17
Stearate, USP, 60lb bbls	lb	.20	.25
Sulfate, 400lb bbls wks	lb	.03	.03¼
Bbbls c/1 wks	lb	...	.02¾
USP, 100lb kegs	lb	.08	.10

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Castor, No. 1 400 lb bbls.	lb	...	.13
80 lb cases	lb	...	.14
No. 3, bbls.	lb	.12	.12½
China Wood, 375 lb bbls.	lb	.12½	.13
Coast, 8000 gal. tks.	lb	.12	.12½
Orient to N. Y. bbls.	lb	.12¼	.12¾
Coconut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.08½	.08¾
8000 gal. tanks NY.	lb	.07½	.07¾
Cochin, 375 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.09¼	.09½
Tanks, NY.	lb	.08½	.08¾
Manila, tanks Coast.	lb	.07	.07¼
Edible, bbls. NY.	lb	.10	.10½
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal. bbls.	gal.	.54	.58
Tanks, NY.	gal	.53	.55
Copra, bags c i f NY.	lb	.04⅝	.04¾
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY.	lb		.12½
Crude, tanks mills.	lb.	...	.08¼
Bbls. mills	lb	.09¾	.10
Bbls. NY	lb	.10½	.10¾
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills.	lb	.07¾	.08
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY.	lb	.09⅜	.09½
White, 100 bbl. lots NY.	lb	...	.12
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY.	lb	...	.12¼
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY.	lb	.04	.04¼
English, bbls. NY.	lb	.03¾	.04
Neutral, bbls. NY.	lb	.08½	.09½
Grease, choice white bbls. NY.	lb	.07¾	.08
Yellow	lb	.05½	.06
Brown	lb	.05	.05½
House	lb	.05¼	.05¾
Bone naphtha	lb	.04½	.05
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NY.	gal	.42	.43
Horse, 375 lb bbls. NY.	lb	...	.06¼
Lard, city steam bbls.	lb	.10½	.11
Compound, bbls.	lb	.11	.11¼
LARD OIL, prime tech. bbls.	lb	.10¾	.11½
Edible prime, bbls.	lb	...	.14¼
Off prime, bbls.	lb	.10¾	.11
No. 1, bbls.	lb	...	.10¼
Extra, No. 1 bbls.	lb	...	.11¼
No. 2, bbls.	lb	...	.09¾
LINSEED, raw c/l bbls.	gal	...	.88
Ten bbls., raw	gal	...	.91
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal	...	.93
Double boiled 5 bbl. lots	gal.	...	.94
Raw, 8000 gal. tanks	gal	...	.84
Imported, bbls. NY.	gal	.83	.85
Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.	gal	.82	.83
Imp. tks. NY.	gal	...	.78
Menhaden, crude bbls. wks.	gal.	.41	.42
Crude, tanks wks.	gal	.40	.41
Light strained, tanks	gal	...	.54
Light strained, bbls. NY.	gal	...	.60
Yellow bleached, bbls. NY.	gal	...	.62
Extra bleached, winter NY.	gal	...	.65
Blown, bbls. NY.	gal	...	.70
Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY.	lb	.18	.20
30° cold test, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.14¾
Pure, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.12¾
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.12½
No. 2, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.11¼
No. 3, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.10¼
OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY.	gal.	1.15	1.18
Edible, bbls. NY.	gal	1.80	2.10
Foots, bbls. NY.	lb	.08	.08½
Shipment, duty paid.	lb	.08¼	.08½
Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks.	lb	.07	.07¼
Niger, casks	lb	.05½	.06
Bonny old Calabar, casks.	lb	.06¾	.07
Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY.	lb	.08¾	.09
Peanut, refined bbls. NY.	lb	.12½	.13
Crude, mills buyers' tks.	lb	.08½	.08¾
Crude, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.12
Crude, Coast, sellers tks.	lb	.08½	.08¾
Perilla, bbls. NY.	lb	.13½	.14
Shipment, c.i.f. NY bbls.	lb	.12½	.13
Poppyseed, bbls. NY.	gal	...	2.50
Rapeseed, refined bbls. NY.	gal	.80	.83
Blown, bbls. NY.	gal	.92	.95
Red Oil, distilled bbls.	lb	...	.08½
Saponified, bbls.	lb	...	.08½
Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coast.	gal	...	.37
Sesame, domestic edible bbls.	gal	1.10	1.15
Sod Oil, bbls. NY.	gal	...	.44
SOYA BEAN, crude tks. Coast.	lb	.10	.10½
Crude, bulk c.i.f. NY in bond.	lb	.07	.07½
Crude, bbls. NY.	lb	...	.12½
Refined, bbls. NY.	lb	.13	.13½
Amer. pressed, crd. bbls. NY.	lb	.11	.11¼
Sperm, 38° c. t. blchd. bbls. NY.	gal.	...	1.35
45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NY	gal.	...	1.31
STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 lb bags.	lb	...	.09
Double pressed, bgs.	lb	...	.09½
Triple pressed, bgs.	lb	...	.10½
Stearine, oleo. bbls.	lb	...	.10
Lard, bbls.	lb	.14¼	.14⅝
Tallow, edible 50 lb tierces.	lb	...	.08⅛
City extra, loose.	lb	...	.06⅝
Tallow Oil, acidless tks. NY.	lb	...	.10¼
Bbls. c/l NY.	lb	...	.10¼
Teaseed, crude bbls. NY.	lb	.12	.12¼
Walnut, crude bbls. NY.	lb	.10	.10⅛
Whale, nat. winter bbls. NY.	gal	...	.70
Blchd. winter bbls. NY.	gal	...	.75
Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast.	lb	.06	.06¼
Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast.	lb	.05½	.06

Fertilizer Materials

Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks.	100 lb	3.50	3.60
Double bgs. f.a.s. NY.	100 lb	...	3.85
Blood, dried f.o.b. NY.	unit	4.55	4.60
Bone, 3 & 50 ground raw.	ton	28.00	30.00
Raw, Chicago	ton	...	25.00
Cyanamide wks.	unit	...	2.75
Fish Scrap, dried wks.	unit	3.90 &	.10
NITRATE SODA	100 lb	2.40	2.60
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,			
Florida pebble, 68-78%.	ton	3.00	5.50
Tennessee, 70-75%	ton	4.00	5.50
Phosphate Acid, 16% wks.	ton	8.00	8.50
Potassium Muriate, 80%.	unit	.62½	.65
Sulfate	unit	...	1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, NY.	ton	28.00	30.00
Tankage, ground NY.	unit	4.55 &	.10
High grade, f.o.b. Chicago.	unit	4.55 &	.10

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Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	gal	...	1.26
Wood Turpentine, stm distd. bbls.	gal	...	1.00
Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	...	.90
Pitch, prime	bbl	...	6.00
Rosins. (Sold in 600 lb bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)			
B	280 lb	...	6.25
D	280 lb	...	6.40
E	280 lb	...	6.40
F	280 lb	...	6.40
G	280 lb	...	6.40
H	280 lb	...	6.40
I	280 lb	...	6.40
K	280 lb	...	6.45
M	280 lb	...	6.50
N	280 lb	...	6.65
WG	280 lb	...	7.50
WW	280 lb	...	8.00
Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal. bbls.	gal.	...	.39
Second run, bbls.	gal.	...	.42
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbl	...	10.00
Retort	bbl.	10.00	10.00

Woods

Barwood, chips	lb	.04½	.05
Camwood, chips	lb	.09	.13
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 lb bags	ton	32.00	34.00
Fustic, sticks	ton	35.00	37.00
Chips	lb	.04	.06
Hemlock, bark	ton	16.00	18.00
Hypernic, chips	lb	.06½	.07
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton	...	30.00
Chips 150 lb bags	lb	.02½	.03
Mangrove bark, African	ton	...	35.00
Bark, South American	ton	25.00	30.00
Myrabolans, 150 lb bags J1	ton	...	28.00
B1	ton	...	24.00
R2	ton	...	17.00
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.			
Oak bark, whole	ton	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton	...	25.00
Quercitron bark, rough	ton	...	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 160 lb bags	ton	55.00	58.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton	...	35.00
Valonia Cups, 28-33% tan	ton	31.00	35.00
Beard, 40% tan, 150 lb bgs.	ton	48.00	50.00
Wattle bark, 150 lb bags	ton	38.00	40.00

Extracts

Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.

Annatto, fine	lb	.26	.29
Archil, double 600 lb bbls.	lb	.16	.18
Triple, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.17	.19
Conc., 600 lb bbls.	lb	.18	.20
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks.	ton	.01½	.01¾
Powd., 60% 100 lb bls. wks.	lb	.05½	.05¾
Decolorized, bbls. wks.	lb	.09	.09½
Cudbear, English	lb	.21	.23
Cutch, Rangoon, 100 lb bales	lb	.13	.16
Liquid, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.11
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb	.13	.14
Flavine	lb	.90	.95
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb	.14	.18
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb	.22	.24
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.14
Gal extract	lb	.16	.18
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 lb bbls.	lb	.06½	.07
Common, 200 lb cases	lb	.05½	.05¾
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	lb	.07	.07½
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls.	lb	.11½	.13½
Crystals, 400 lb bbls.	lb	.16	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.04	.04¼
Hypernic, 51°, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.15	.20
Indigo, Madras bbls.	lb	.85	.90
Manila, bbls.	lb		1.30
Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wks.	lb	.03½	.03¾
Powd. 100 lb bags, wks.	lb	.07½	.08
Logwood, 51°, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.08	.10
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	.15	.21
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.28	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls.	lb	.06¼	.06½
Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls.	lb	.05	.05½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes,	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Oak, tanks wks.	lb	.04½	.04¾
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.05	.05¾
Osage Orange, 42° liquid	lb	.07	.08
Powd. 100 lbs bags	lb	.14	.15
Persian Berries	lb	.27	.30
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks.	lb	.03½	.03¾
450 lb bbls.	lb	.04	.04½
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.04½	.05
Solid 65% 100 lb bales	lb	.04½	.04¾
Clarified bales	lb	.05	.05¼
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls.	lb	.06	.07
Powdered, 100 lb boxes	lb	.09	.13
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks.	lb	.01	.01¼
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks.	lb	.02	.02¼
Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls.	lb	.07	.09

DYERS' SUNDRIES

Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb cs.	lb	...	.65
Blood, domestic, 100 lb drs.	lb	.45	.50
British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb		...	3.39
Bags lc/l 100 lb		...	3.67
Dextrin, corn 140 lb bags c/l. 100 lb		...	3.09
Bags lc/l 100 lb		..	3.37
Potato 140 lb bags c/l. 100 lb		...	.09
Bags lc/l 100 lb		.09¼	.09½
Prussian blue	lb	.60	.62
Sago Flour, 150 lb bags	lb	.03½	.03¾
Spray Yolk 150 lb cs.	lb	.35	.45
STARCH, powd. 140 lb bgs. c/l 100 lb		...	2.47
Bags lc/l 100 lb		...	2.75
Pearl, 140 lb bags c/l. 100 lb		2.37	2.65
Potato, domestic, 140 lb bags.	lb	.05¼	.05½
Imported, bags duty paid.	lb	.06¾	.07¼
Tapioca Flour, high grade bags.	lb	.05	.05¾
Medium grade, bags	lb	.03¾	.04
Low grade, bags	lb	.03	.03½
Turkey Red Oil, bbls.	lb	.09	.11
Yolk Oil, bbls.	lb	...	.35

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Crude Drugs

ACONITE Leaves, bales	lb	...	.25
Aconite Root, USP bags	lb	.23	.25
Agar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales	lb	1.28	1.30
No. 2, bales	lb	1.00	1.05
No. 3, bales	lb	.90	1.00
Agaric, white, cases	lb	1.35	1.50
Almonds, bitter bags bxs	lb	.25	.30
Sweet, bags	lb	.30	.35
Meal, tins, boxes	lb	.28	.30
Aletris Root, bags	lb	.50	.55
Alkanet Root, bags	lb	.10	.12
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 lb bbls	lb	...	.60
Cape, 400 lb cases	lb	.07½	.08
Curacao, 100 lb cases	lb	.06½	.07
Socotrine, whole 100 lb cs	lb	.35	.40
Althea Root, cut cases	lb	.13	.14
Whole bags	lb	.08	.10
Ambergris, black boxes	oz	...	8.00
Grey, boxes	oz	...	28.00
Ammoniac, tears bags	lb	1.50	1.60
Angelica Root, dom bags	lb	.15	.16
Angostura Bark, bags	lb	.14	.15
Anise, Levant bags	lb	.17	.17½
Star, cases	lb	.13½	.14½
Spanish, bags	lb	.18½	.19
Annato Seed, bags	lb	.03	.03½
ARABIC GUM, 200 lb cases	lb	.25	.27
Seconds, 250 lb bags	lb	.20	.22
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls	lb	.15¾	.16½
Powd., USP 300 lb bbls	lb	.20	.22
Areca Nuts, 150 lb bags	lb	.10	.12
Powd., 200 lb bbls	lb	.12	.14
Arnica Flowers, bales	lb	.08½	.09
Root, bags	lb	.25	.26
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls	lb	.05	.06
St. Vincent, powd. bbls	lb	.07½	.08
Asafetida, USP, 120 lb cases	lb	.40	.42
Powd., 50 lb bxs	lb	.60	.62
BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags	lb	.43	.48
Balmony Herb, bales	lb	.14	.15
Bamboo Brier Root, bags	lb	.06	.08
Barberry Bark, tree bales	lb	.21	.22
Bayberry Bark, bales	lb	.10	.12
Wax, bbls	lb	.19½	.21
Belladonna Leaves, bales	lb	.12	.13
Root, bags	lb	.11	.13
Bees Wax, white bbls	lb	.35	.36
Yellow, refined bbls	lb	.24½	.26
Crude, bags	lb	.22	.24
Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes	lb	1.40	1.60
Sumatra, 80 lb boxes	lb	.60	.70
Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags	lb	.17	.18
Beth Root, bags	lb	.15	.16
Boneset Herb, bales	lb	.09	.10
Borage Flowers, bales	lb	...	.25
Blackhaw Bark, root, bales	lb	.26	.27
Tree, bales	lb	.15	.16
Blood Root, bags	lb	.14	.15
Blueflag Root, bags	lb	.24	.26
Bryonia Root, bags	lb	.10	.12
BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 lb bales	lb	.95	1.00
Less bales	lb	1.00	1.05
Long, bales	lb	...	...
Buckthorn Bark, bales	lb	.07½	.08
Burdock Root, bags	lb	.10	.12
Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 lb stands			
Gross for net	lb	...	.05
Calabar Beans, bags	lb	.17	.18
Calamus Root, bleached cases	lb	.45	.50
Unbleached, bags	lb	.10	.11
Calendula Petals, imp. bales	lb	...	.50
Calisaya Bark, bales	lb	.12	.14
Camphor, see Chemicals			
Canary Seed, Morocco bags	lb	.05¾	.06
South American, bags	lb	.04	.04½
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb	...	.35
Canella Alba Bark, bales	lb	.45	.48
Cannabis, true imp. bags	lb	...	...
American (no assay) bales	lb	...	.20
USP, bales	lb	...	.30
Cantharides, Chinese cases	lb	1.00	1.10
Powd., boxes	lb	1.20	1.25
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb	3.60	3.75
Powdered, boxes	lb	4.00	4.25
Caraway Seed, African bags	lb	...	...
Dutch, 100 lb bags	lb	.18¼	.18½
Cardamom, bleached cases	lb	.60	1.10
Decorticated, cases	lb	.50½	.51½
Green, grinding, bags	lb	.35	.37
Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags	lb	.45	.48
No. 1 N Country bags	lb	.40	.43
No. 2 N Country bags	lb	.23	.25
No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags	lb	.20	.21
No. 3 Chalky, bags	lb	.17	.18
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb bales	lb	.32	.33
Cascara Sagrada, bales	lb	.11	.13
Cascarilla Bark, quills bales	lb	.30	.35
Siftings, bbls	lb	.20	.25
Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases	lb	.12	.12½
China, select, mats cases	lb	.05	.05⅝
Saigon, assort. bales	lb	.25	.25½
Cassia Fistula, baskets	lb	.08½	.09
Castor Beans, bags	lb	.03	.03½
Castoreum, 1 lb bot	lb	...	4.00
Catechu Gum, bags	lb	...	.10
Catnip Herb, bales	lb	.10	.15
Celery Seed, 220 lb bags	lb	.20	.20½
Ceresin Wax, white bags	lb	.08½	.09
Yellow, 200 lb bags	lb	.07½	.08½
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman bales	lb	.70	.80
Hung. cases bales	lb	.28	.32
Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls	lb	.06	.07
Wood, powd bbls	lb	.04	.04½
Chestnut Bark, bags	lb	.07	.08
Herb, bales	lb	.06	.06½
Chicle Gum, bags	lb	.60	.75
Chiretta, bales	lb	...	.20
Cinchona Bark, red quills bales	lb	.45	.55
Broken, bales	lb	.12	.14
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales	lb	.15	.20
Civet, Abyssin horns	oz	2.75	2.85
Clover Tops, bags	lb	.10	.12
Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb bales	lb	.33	.35
Amboynas, bales	lb	...	...
Penang, bales	lb	...	...

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Cochineal, USP boxes	lb	.40	.50
Coca Leaves, Huanuco bags	lb	...	...
Truxillo, bags	lb	...	.50
Cohosh Root, Black bags	lb	.08	.08½
Blue, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Colchicum Root, bags	lb	.11	.12
Seed, bags	lb	.12	.13
Colombo Root, whole bags	lb	.03	.04
Colocynth, apples cases bbls	lb	.20	.22
Pulp, USP bales	lb	.20	.30
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Comfrey Root, bags	lb	.20	.21
Condurango Bark, bales	lb	.07	.08
Conium Seeds, bags	lb	.15	.16
Copaiba Balsam Para 80 lb cases	lb	.24	.25
S. Amer. 80 lb cases	lb	.29	.30
Corn Silk, bales	lb	.05	.05½
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags	lb	...	...
Morocco, bags	lb	.07	.08
Bleached, bags	lb	.09½	.10
Cotton Root Bark, bales	lb	.13	.14
Cramp Bark, so-called bales	lb	.08	.09
True, bags	lb	.40	.42
Cranesbill Root, bags	lb	.12	.12½
CUBEB BERRIES, 130 lb bags	lb	.85	.90
XX, bags	lb	.90	1.00
Powdered, boxes	lb	.95	1.00
Cumin Seed, Levant bags	lb	...	...
Morocco, bags	lb	.28	.29
Culvers Root, bags	lb	.18	.19
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps	lb	.19	.20
Jewelers, large, straps	lb	.45	.50
Small, straps	lb	.35	.40
French, straps	lb	...	.20
Powdered, boxes	lb	...	.14
Damar Gum, bales	lb	.30	.32
Damiana Leaves, bales	lb	.10	.11
Dandelion Root, imp. bags	lb	.07½	.08
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales	lb	.07½	.08
Digitalis Leaves, bales	lb	.06½	.07
Dill Seed, bags	lb	.08	.09
Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags	lb	.10	.11
Flowers, bales	lb	...	.15
Doggrass Root, USP cut bags	lb	.09	.10
Dragons Blood, mass cases	lb	.60	.62
Reeds, boxes	lb	.75	.80
ECHINACEA ROOT, bags	lb	.32	.33
Elecampane Root, bags	lb	.09	.10
Elder Flowers, bales	lb	.22	.23
Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases	lb	.10	.12
Elm, select 5 lb bundles cases	lb	.28	.30
Grinding, bags	lb	.14	.15
Powdered, bbls.	lb	.16	.17
ERGOT, Russian	lb	...	...
Spanish, 150-200 lb bags	lb	1.00	1.10
Eucalyptus Leaves, bales	lb	.05	.05½
Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags	lb	.14	.15
Euphorbium Gum, cases	lb	...	.35
Powdered, boxes	lb	...	.55
Fennel Seed, French bags	lb	.11½	.12
German, bags	lb	.18	.19
Flax Seed, whole 180 lb bbls	ea	12.25	12.50
Ground, 180 lb bbls	lb	.06¾	.07
Foenugreek Seed, 200 lb bags	lb	.04½	.04¼
Fir Balsam, Canada cans	gal	10.75	11.00
Oregon, bbls. cans	gal	1.30	1.45
Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bags	lb	.03½	.04
Fringe Tree Bark, bags	lb	.18	.20
GALANGAL ROOT, bags	lb	.07	.08
Galbanum Gum, cans	lb	1.05	1.10
Gambier Gum, bags	lb	.06	.06½
Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases	lb	1.20	1.25
Gelsemium Root, bags	lb	.11	.12
Gentian Root, bags	lb	.08½	.10½
Ginger, African, bags	lb	.09¼	.09½
Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls	lb	.32	.40
Japan, bags	lb	.09	.09¼
Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags	lb	.11½	.12
Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags	lb	2.00	3.00
Northwestern Wild, bags	lb	9.00	10.00
Southern Wild, bags	lb	8.00	9.00
Golden Seal Root, bags	lb	...	3.50
Powdered, boxes	lb	3.60	3.75
Grains of Paradise, bags	lb	.12	.13
Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales	lb	...	.12
Guaiac Gum, 200 lb cases	lb	.65	.70
Guarana, tins, cases	lb	.60	.75
Gum, see Arabic Gum, etc.			
HELLEBORE ROOT,			
Black, pwd, bbls	lb	...	.20
White, bags	lb	...	.12
Powdered, 250 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Helonias Root, (unicorn false)			
bags	lb	...	.55
Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags	lb	.03¾	.04½
Chilian, bags	lb	...	...
Henbane Leaves, bales	lb	.60	.63
Henna Leaves, bales	lb	.18	.19
Honey, Calif. 120 lb cases	lb	...	.11
Hops, N. Y. prime bales	lb	.23	.25
Pacific Coast prime bales	lb	.23	.25
Horehound Herb, bales	lb	.07½	.08
Horsetail Rush, bags	lb	.14	.15
INDIA GUM, see Karaya			
Insect Flowers, open whole bales	lb	...	.42
Closed whole, bales	lb	...	.44
Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls	lb	.52	.53
Flowers and stems, 50 p. c. 200 lb bbls	lb	.33	.35
Ipecac Root Cartagena bags	lb	1.60	1.65
Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes	lb	1.80	1.90
Rio Whole, bags	lb	1.60	1.65
Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes	lb	1.80	1.90
Isinglass, American, 130 lb cs	lb	.65	.70
Russian, (Beluga) bxs etns	lb	...	10.00
JABORANDI LEAVES, bales	lb	.30	.31
Jalap Root, whole 150 lb bags	lb	.18	.20
Powdered, USP 250 lb bbls	lb	.23	.25
Japan Wax, 224 lb cases	lb	.15½	.16
Job's Tears, white bags	lb	.07	.08
Juniper Berries, 125 lb bags	lb	.03	.03½
KAMALA, boxes	lb	...	3.25
Karaya Gum, powdered bbls	lb	.15	.20
Kava Kava Root, bags	lb	.16	.17
Kino Gum, black cases	lb	...	.50
Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags	lb	.04	.05
Kousso Flowers, bags	lb	...	2.50

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Crude Drugs

LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags	lb	.60	.65
Larkspur Seed, bags	lb	.22	.23
Laurel Leaves, bales	lb	.04½	.06
Lavender Flowers, bales	lb	...	...
Leeches, tubs	Per 100	7.00	8.00
Lemon Peel, bags	lb	.08½	.09
Licorice Root, Russian cut	lb	.06½	.07
Spanish, natural bales	lb	.06½	.07½
Selected, 2 & 10 lb bundles	lb	.19	.22
Powdered, bbls.	lb	.08¾	.09½
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales	lb	.05	.06
Lime Juice, clarified bbls	gal	.50	.60
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales	lb	...	.20
Without Leaves, bales	lb	...	.30
Liverwort Leaves, bales	lb	...	.25
Lobelia Herb, bales	lb	.09	.10
Lobelia Seed, bags	lb	...	.70
Lovage Root, bags	lb	.30	.35
Lupulin, boxes	lb	1.25	1.30
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs	lb	.75	.85
MACE, Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb	.46	.46½
Banda, No. 1 cases	lb	.47¾	.48
Batavia, cases	lb	.43½	.44
Malva Flowers, blue bales	lb	.35	.38
Black, bales	lb	...	...
Manna, large flake cases	lb	.85	.90
Small flake, cases	lb	.52	.55
Sorts, cases	lb	.45	.46
Mandrake Root, bags	lb	.17	.18
Mastic Gum, 120 lb cases	lb	.45	.48
Mezereon Bark, bags	lb	.10	.11
Matico Leaves, bales	lb	...	.20
Marjoram Leaves, German bales	lb	.22	.23
French, bales	lb	.13½	.16
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags	lb	.03	.04
Montan, Wax, crude bags	lb	.04½	.05
Bleached	lb	...	...
Moss, Iceland bales	lb	.07	.08
Irish, bleached bales	lb	.07	.09
Mullein Flowers, tins	lb	...	.65
Musk, pods Cabardine tins	oz	16.00	17.00
Tonquin	oz	22.00	25.00
Grain Cab.	oz	25.00	26.00
Tonquin	oz	35.00	38.00
Synthetic, see Chemicals.			
Musk Root, Russian bags	lb	...	...
Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags	lb	.07¼	.07¾
Bombay, brown	lb	...	.07½
California, brown	lb	.07½	.08
Yellow	lb	...	.08
Chinese, yellow	lb	.03¾	.04½
English, yellow	lb	.08¼	.08¾
Dutch, yellow	lb	.08	.09
Danish, yellow	lb	.07¾	.08
Myrrh Gum, select 200 lb cs	lb	.50	.55
Sorts, cases	lb	.45	.48
NUTGALLS, Chinese bags	lb	.16	.17
Aleppy, bags	lb	.13	.14
Nutmegs, 110s cases	lb	.20	.21
75s 80s cases	lb	.24½	.25
Nux Vomica Buttons, bags	lb	.07	.08
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.10½	.11
OAK BARK, red bags	lb	.05	.06
White, bags	lb	.05	.06
Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases	lb	.10	.11
Tears, 280 lb cases	lb	.15	.17
Opium, gum USP cases	lb	...	6.00
Granular, cans	lb	...	7.00
Powdered, USP cans	lb	...	7.00
Orange Flowers, cases	lb	...	1.00
Orange Peel, bitter bags	lb	.05½	.06
Sweet, bags	lb	.05	.05½
Orris Root Florentine bold bags	lb	.07	.08
Verona, bags	lb	.05	.06
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
Fingers, cases	lb	.75	.80
Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags	lb	.22	.24
Green, hard bags	lb	.25	.26
Refined, yellow bags	lb	...	...
PAPRIKA, bags	lb	.16	.24
Pareira Brava Root, bags	lb	.23	.25
Parsley Seed, bags	lb	.08	.09
Patchouli Leaves, bales	lb	.25	.28
Pepper, black Sing, bags	lb	.09½	.09¾
White, bags	lb	.13	.13¼
Peppers, red Mombasa bags	lb	.32	.33
Cherries, bags	lb	.16½	.17
Bombay, bags	lb	.15	.15½
Japan, bags	lb	.40	.42
Pennyroyal Herb, bales	lb	.08	.14
Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales	lb	.18	.20
Peru Balsam, 120 lb kegs	lb	1.75	1.85
Pichi Leaves, bags	lb	.16	.18
Pimento, select bags	lb	.04½	.04¾
Pink Root, true bags	lb	.70	.75
Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch			
Pleurisy Root, bags	lb	.22	.23
Plantain Leaves, bales	lb	...	.15
Poke Berries, bags	lb	...	.16
Poke Root, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Pomegranate Bark, of root bags	lb	.16	.17
Of Fruit, bags	lb	.16	.17
Poppy Flowers, red bags	lb	.40	.50
Poppy Seed, Dutch bags	lb	.20	.21
German, bags	lb	.19	.20
Turkish, bags	lb	.06	.08
Blue Indian, bags	lb	.08	.08½
White Indian, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags	lb	.14	.14½
Northern, bags	lb	.14	.14½
Prickly Ash Berries, bags	lb	.11	.12
Prince's Pine, bales	lb	.14	.15
Pulsatilla Herb, bags	lb	...	.40
Pumpkin Seed, bags	lb	.14	.15
QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	lb	.08	.08½
Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags	lb	.06	.06½
Quince Seed, bags	lb	...	1.25
RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags	lb	.06½	.07
Dutch, bags	lb	.08	.08½
Japanese, small, bags	lb	.06½	.07
Raspberries, dried boxes	lb	.35	.40
Rhatany Root, bags	lb	.10	.11
RHUBARB, H. D. cases	lb	.53	.58
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.58	.60
Rosemary Leaves, bales	lb	.03	.04

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Crude Drugs

Rosemary Flowers, cases bales	lb	.28	.30
Rose Petals, pale	lb	.25	.30
Red	lb	...	.65
Rue Herb, bales	lb	.25	.30
SABADILLA SEED, bags	lb	.10	.12
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales	lb	1.40	1.50
Valencia, 1 lb cans	lb	27.00	28.00
Sage, Dalmatian bales	lb	.05	.06
Greek, bales	lb	.03	.03½
Spanish, bales	lb	.03	.04
Sandalwood, chips bags	lb	...	.35
Ground, bags	lb	...	.40
Sandarac Gum, 300 lb bbls	lb	.25	.28
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales	lb	.47	.48
Mexican, bales	lb	.34	.35
Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales	lb	.10	.14
Select, bales	lb	.20	.22
Savory Leaves, bales	lb	.10	.10½
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags	lb	.12	.13
Scammony Resin, boxes	lb	1.00	1.10
Scammony Root, bags	lb	.05	.06
Senega Root, bags	lb	.75	.80
SENNA, Alex, 150 lb cases	lb	.32	.35
Half Leaf, 350 lb bales	lb	.14	.15
Siftings, 400 lb bales	lb	.09½	.10
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.12	.13
Tinnevelly, joh. 350 lb bales	lb	.10	.12
Grinding, 350 lb bales	lb	.05	.08
Pods, 350 lb bales	lb	.06½	.07
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
Serpentaria Root, bags	lb	.85	.90
Shellac, DC cases	lb	.95	1.00
Fine Orange, cases	lb	.85	.88
Second Orange, cases	lb	.73	.80
T.N., bags	lb	.67	.70
Ground reg., cases	lb	.78	.80
Regular Bleached, cases	lb	.78	.80
Bone Dry, cases	lb	.80	.82
Sideritis Herb, cut bags	lb	.19	.20
Simaruba Bark, bales	lb	.12	.13
Skullcap Leaves, bales	lb	...	.20
Sloe Berries, bags	lb	.10	.12
Snake Root, Canada natural bags	lb	...	.30
Stripped, bags	lb	...	.45
SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 lb bales	lb	.06½	.07
Cut, 125-175 lb bags	lb	.08	.08½
Crushed, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08½	.09
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.12	.13
Spearmint Leaves, American bales	lb	.23	.24
Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases	lb	.36	.37
Spikenard Root, bags	lb	.17	.18
Spruce Gum, boxes	lb	1.00	1.50
Squaw Vine, bales	lb	.15	.16
Squill Root, white bags	lb	.04	.04½
Stavesacre Seed, bags	lb	...	.35
Stillingia Root, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Stone Root, bags	lb	.09	.10
Storax, liquid artif	lb	.75	.80
Gen. USP	lb	1.10	1.20
St. Ignatius Beans, bags	lb	...	.22
St. John's Bread, bags	lb	.03	.06
Stramonium Leaves, bales	lb	.08½	.09
Stramonium Seed, bags	lb	.13	.14
Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus	lb	...	...
Kombe, bags	lb	...	.35
Sunflower Seed, domestic bags	lb	.07	.07½
South American, bags	lb	.05¾	.06½
TAGALDER BARK, bags	lb	.05	.05½
Tamarinds, bbls	lb	.03	.03½
Kegs	per keg	2.75	3.00
Tansy Leaves, bales	lb	.18	.20
Tar, Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls	gal.	1.60	1.75
Thus Gum, bbls	lb	4.50	6.00
Thyme, Spanish bales	lb	.07½	.08
French, bales	lb	.09¼	.09¾
Tillia .See Linden			
Tolu Balsam, 90 lb cases	lb	.70	.75
Tonga Bark, bags	lb	.30	.31
Tonka Beans, Angostura cases	lb	1.75	1.80
Para, cases	lb	.80	.90
Surinam, cases	lb	.85	1.00
Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon, 200 lb cs.	lb	1.75	1.80
No. 2 to No. 6, cases	lb	1.00	1.50
Powdered, 50 lb boxes	lb	1.00	1.50
Turkish, cases	lb	.75	.90
Turmeric Root, Madras bags	lb	.06¾	.07
Aleppy, bags	lb	.06	.06½
China, bags	lb	05½	.06
Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs.	lb	.34	.36
Artificial, 80 lb cases	lb	.09	.10
Spirits, see Naval Stores			
UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias			
True, see Aletris			
Uva Ursi Leaves, bales	lb	.05½	.06
VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags	lb	.13	.14
Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases	lb	10.00	12.00
Cuts, cases	lb	7.00	7.25
Bourbon, cases	lb	3.00	3.75
South American, cases	lb	7.00	7.25
Tahiti, yellow label cases	lb	2.00	2.25
Green Label, cases	lb	2.00	2.25
Violet Flowers, bags	lb	...	.70
WAHOO BARK, of root bags	lb	.52	.53
Of Tree, bags	lb	.25	.26
White Pine Bark, rossed, bags	lb	.06	.07
White Poplar Bark, bags	lb	.04	.05
Wild Cherry Bark, thin green Rossed, bales	lb	.10	.12
Thick Rossed, bales	lb	.06½	.07
Thin Natural, bales	lb	.07	.07½
Thick Natural, bales	lb	.04½	.05
Willow, bark bags	lb	...	.06
White, bags	lb	...	.15
Witch Hazel Bark, bags	lb	...	.08
Witch Hazel Leaves, bales	lb	.08	.09
Worm Seed, American bags	lb	.10	.11
Levant, bags	lb	2.50	3.00
Wormwood Herb, imported bales	lb	.10	.12
YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags	lb	...	.12
Yellow Parilla Root, bags	lb	...	.20
Yerba Santa, bags	lb	.10	.11
Zedoary Root, bags	lb	.05½	.06

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Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter USP 5 lb bots	lb	4.75	5.25
Bitter ff PA 5 lb bots	lb	5.25	5.50
Artificial. (See Benzaldehyde—Chemicals)			
Sweet, 56 lb cans	lb	.47	.55
Peach Kernel, 55 lb tins	lb	.25	.27
Apricot, see Peach Kernel			
Amber, crude 25 lb tins	lb	.90	1.00
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb	1.10	1.15
Angelica Root, 1 lb bot	lb	38.00	39.00
Seed, 1 lb bot	lb	36.00	38.00
ANISE, Tech., 66 lb case	lb	.55	.60
USP 50 lb tins	lb	.60	.65
Bay, 25 lb tins	lb	2.50	2.75
Bergamot, USP 25 lb coppers	lb	3.60	3.75
Artificial, 25 lb cans	lb	2.50	2.75
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb bot	lb	2.25	2.75
Crude, 50 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.75
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tins	lb	3.00	3.50
Cajuput, native 50 lb tins	lb	.65	.70
Cade, USP 25 lb tins	lb	.50	.60
USP, 5 lb bot	lb	.70	.80
Calamus, 5 lb bot	lb	4.25	4.75
Camphor, 1000 lb drums	lb	.11½	.12
Japanese, white, 72 lb cases	lb	.19	.20
Chinese, white 1000 lb drums	lb	.17	.18
Cananga, Native 25 lb tins	lb	2.75	3.00
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb	3.50	4.00
Caraway, USP rect. 25 lb tins	lb	4.00	4.25
Crude, 50 lb tins		3.75	4.00
Cardamon, USP 1 lb bot	lb	13.00	14.00
Carvol, 5 lb bot	lb	6.75	7.00
CASSIA, 75-80 p e 66 lb cases	lb	...	...
Redistilled, USP 50 lb cans	lb	1.85	1.90
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins	lb	.85	.90
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb drums	lb	.26	.27
Celery, 1 lb bot	lb	9.00	10.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb bot	lb	12.00	17.00
Leaf, 5 lb bot	lb	...	2.00
CITRONELLA, 50 lb tins	lb	.72½	.75
Ceylon, 400 lb drums	lb	...	.70
Java, 400 lb drums	lb	.75	.80
50 lb tins	lb	...	.85
Cloves, USP 50 lb cans	lb	2.10	2.20
6 lb bot	lb	2.29	2.30
Copaiba, USP 50 lb tins	lb	.40	.45
Coriander, USP 1 lb bot	lb	11.50	12.00
Croton, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.10
Cubebs, USP 5 lb bot	lb	6.00	6.25
Cumin, 1 lb bot	lb	6.50	6.75
Dill, 1 lb bot	lb	...	5.00
Erigeron, 20 lb tins	lb	1.75	1.90
EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP			
56 lb cs.	lb	.35	.37
Fennel USP, 25 lb tins	lb	1.40	1.50
Geranium, Algerian 25 lb tins	lb	10.25	10.50
Bourbon, 25 lb tins	lb	6.00	6.25
Turkish, 28 lb tins	lb	...	5.00
Ginger, 1 lb bot	lb	5.25	5.50
Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	lb	2.75	3.00
Hemlock, 50 lb cans	lb	...	1.00
Juniper Berries, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.10	1.15
Wood, 50 lb tins	lb	.50	.60
Lavender, USP, 28 lb tins	lb	3.00	4.00
Spike, Spanish 50 lb cans	lb	.80	.85
LEMON, Ital. USP 25 lb cop	lb	.65	.80
American, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.65	.70
Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans	lb	.95	1.00
Limes, express 25 lb tins	lb	2.75	2.80
Distilled 25 lb tins	lb	.50	.55
Linaloe, Mex. 80 lb cases	lb	2.60	2.80
Mace, distilled 50 lb tins	lb	.95	1.05
Mirbane, ref., see Nitrobenzene—Chemicals			
Mustard, USP, 1 lb bot	lb	...	17.00
Artif., USP, 5 lb bot	lb	3.00	3.10
Neroli, Bigarade ½ and 1 lb bot	oz	5.00	6.50
Petale, 1 lb bot	oz	7.00	15.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot	lb	10.00	25.00
Nutmeg, USP 25 lb tins	lb	.95	1.05
Orange, bitter 25 lb tins	lb	1.90	2.00
Sweet, W. Ind., 25 lb tins	lb	2.45	2.60
Italian, 25 lb cop	lb	2.65	2.80
American, 25 lb tins	lb	2.90	3.00
Origanum, 50 lb cans	lb	.25	.30
Parsley, 1 lb bot	lb	5.00	5.50
Patchouli, 5 lb bot	lb	8.25	12.00
Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb tins	lb	1.75	2.00
Imported, 25 lb tins	lb	1.65	1.75
PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases	lb	3.25	3.35
Redist., USP 60 lb cases	lb	3.65	3.75
Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb tins	lb	1.95	2.00
French, 1 lb bot	lb	7.50	8.00
Pinus Sylvestris, 25 lb tins	lb	...	1.75
Pumilio, USP 25 lb tins	lb	...	3.00
Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkge	oz	...	10.00
Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkge	oz	6.50	7.50
Artificial, 1 lb bot	oz	2.00	3.00
Rosemary, USP 27½ lb tins	lb	.50	.55
Tech., 27½ lb tins	lb	.45	.50
Rue, 1 lb bot	lb	4.25	4.50
Sandalwod, E Ind USP 40 lb cases	lb	6.75	7.00
W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 lb tins	lb	4.00	4.10
Sassafras, USP 50 lb cans	lb	.80	.90
Artificial, 63 lb cans, 400 lb drs	lb	.42	.45
Savin, 5 lb tins	lb	3.75	4.00
Spearmint, USP 60 lb cases	lb	3.00	3.15
Spruce, 50 lb tins	lb	...	1.00
Tansy, Amer., 20 lb tins	lb	...	12.00
Tar, 50 gal. bbls	gal.	.24½	.26
Refined, USP 25 lb tins	lb	...	...
Thyme, red, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.10
White, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.15	1.25
Crude, 110 lb drums	lb	.95	1.00
Vetivert, Bourbon 1 lb bot	lb	5.00	6.00
Java, 1 lb bot	lb	25.00	28.00
Wine, heavy 1 lb bot	@	...	2.75
WINTERGREEN,			
Sweet bch, 25 lb tins	lb	2.25	2.50
Gaultheria, true 25 lb tins	lb	5.00	6.00
Synthetic, USP 50 lb cases	lb	.39	.41
Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 lb tins	lb	2.50	2.60
Wormwood, dom., 25 lb tins	lb	11.00	12.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 lb tins	lb	9.00	10.00
Manila, 1 lb bot	lb	30.00	35.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot	lb	10.00	12.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium, USP 1 lb bot	lb	2.75	3.00
Capsicum, USP, 5 lb bot	lb	2.60	2.75
Cubeb, USP 1 lb bot	lb	6.40	6.50
Ginger, 5 lb bot	lb	2.50	2.65
Maletern, See Aspidium			
Mullein (so-called) 1 lb bot	lb	...	1.50
Orris, 1 lb bot	lb	...	18.00
Pepper, black, USP, 1 lb bot	lb	3.50	4.00
Vanilla, 1 lb bot	lb	9.00	9.50

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NATURAL DERIVATIVES			
Anethol, 2 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.50
Borneol, 1 lb bot	lb	...	3.50
Citronellal, 1 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.00
CITRAL, 25 lb cans	lb	3.00	3.50
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	.80	.85
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	3.25	3.50
Geraniol, 50 lb cans	lb	2.25	3.00
Pure, 5 lb bot	lb	3.50	4.00
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot	lb	4.00	4.50
Linalool, 5 lb bot	lb	4.50	5.50
MENTHOL, 60 lb cases	lb	6.25	6.40
Less cases, 5 lb cans	lb	6.40	6.50
Rhodinol, 1 lb bot	lb	13.00	16.00
SAFROL, 60 lb cans	lb	.55	.60
Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans	lb	4.25	4.50
SYNTHETIC AROMATICS			
Acetaldehyde, 50% sol pure, 5 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.00
Acetophenone CP, 1 lb bot	lb	3.50	4.00
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cans	gal	4.00	6.00
Amyl Butyrate, 1 lb bot	lb	2.00	2.10
Amyl Formate, 1 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.00
AMYL SALICYLATE, 100 lb cbys	lb	1.25	1.40
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb	4.00	4.25
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	1.40	1.50
FFC, 25 lb cans	lb	1.60	1.70
Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate			
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys	lb	1.15	1.20
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 lb bot	lb	1.10	1.25
BENZYL BENZOATE, 5 lb bot	lb	1.40	1.70
Benzyl Formate, 1 lb bot	lb	3.50	3.75
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs	lb	...	4.50
Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate			
Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans	lb	2.75	3.00
Cinnamic Alcohol, 1 lb bot	lb	15.00	16.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb	3.25	3.75
CITRONELLOL, 1 lb bot	lb	8.00	12.00
COUMARIN, 25 lb cans	lb	3.50	3.75
Second Hands	lb	3.40	3.50
DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 lb cans	lb	.85	.90
Diphenyloxide, 500 lb drums	lb	.85	.90
Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 lb bot	lb	.55	.60
Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.00
Ethyl Butyrate, 5 lb bot	lb	2.00	2.25
Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot	lb	5.00	5.50
Ethyl Formate, 5 lb bot	lb	1.00	1.10
Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot	lb	4.50	4.75
Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate			
Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb	5.25	5.50
Heliotropin, 10 lb bot	lb	2.25	2.50
Indol, CP, 1 oz bot	oz	10.00	11.00
Ionone, 1 lb bot	lb	7.50	8.00
Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb	8.00	9.00
Linalyl Benzoate, 1 lb bot	lb	13.00	14.00
METHYL ANTHRANILATE, 1 lb bot	lb	4.00	4.50
Methyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot	lb	5.00	5.75
Methyl Paracresol, 1 lb bot	lb	8.00	9.00
METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 50 lb cases	lb	.41	.42
Second Hands	lb	.39	.40
Mirbane, rect. 1000 lb drums	lb	.10	.11
Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans	lb	12.00	14.00
Musk Ketone, 1 lb cans	lb	9.00	10.00
Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans	lb	2.25	2.75
Nerolin, 1 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb	7.50	9.00
Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot	lb	2.50	4.00
PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL, 1 lb bot	lb	4.00	5.00
Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 lb bot	lb	15.00	16.00
TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drums	lb	.50	.60
Cans 50 lb	lb	.55	.60
Imported, 25 lb cans	lb	.70	.75
Terpinyl Acetate, 25 lb cans	lb	1.65	1.75
VANILLIN, USP, 400 oz cans	oz	.43	.45
Cans, 16 oz	oz	.47	.48
Second Hands, cans	oz	.43	.47
Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate			
Yara Yara, 1 lb cans	oz	2.00	2.50
PERFUMERS' SUNDRIES			
Almond Meal, 25 lb cans	lb	.28	.40
Ambergris, black, bxs	oz	...	8.00
Ambergris, gray, bxs	oz	...	28.00
Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 lb cases	lb	.24	.25
South American, 80 lb cases	lb	.29	.30
Balsam Peru, 60 lb cans	lb	1.75	1.85
Balsam Tolu, 90 lb cases	lb	.70	.75
Benzoin Gum, Siam, bxs	lb	1.40	1.60
Castoreum, 1 lb bot	lb	...	4.00
Chalk, precip. light, 175 lb bbls	lb	.04	.04½
Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans	gal	1.15	1.25
Civet, Abyssin horns	oz	2.75	3.00
Labdanum, 5 lb bot	lb	...	8.00
Lanolin hydrous, 350 lb bbls	lb	.18	.20
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls	lb	.22	.24
Musk pods, Cabardine, tins	oz	16.00	17.00
Tonquin, tins	oz	22.00	25.00
Grains, Cabardine, tins	oz	25.00	26.00
Tonquin, tins	oz	35.00	38.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Orris Rt Flor, powd bbls	lb	.09	.10
Verona, bbls	lb	.08	.09
Rice Starch, 140 lb bgs	lb	.06	.08
Rose Water, 5 gal cbys	gal	1.50	1.60
Sandalwood chips, powd, bags	lb	.35	.40
Saponin, 5 lb tins	lb	1.55	1.75
Talc Italian, 220 lb bgs	ton	30.00	40.00
Talc French, 220 lb bags	ton	20.00	30.00
Talc, domestic ref., 100 lb bags	ton	20.00	30.00

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BARYTES—450 csks., U. S. Lines, Bremen; 40 csks., Reichard Coulston, Bremen

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COPPER—Sulfate, 100 csks., National City Bank, Liverpool

COPRA—20 bgs., Atlantic Fruit Co., Port Antonio; 55 bgs., Order, St. Anns Bay; 386 bgs., Order, Kingston; 19 bgs., M. A. De Leon & Co., Cristobal

CUTTLEFISH BONES—125 cs., F. Vitelli & Son, Naples

DIVI DIVI—1,440 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 1,130 bgs., Selma Mercantile Corp., Curacao

EARTH—60 scks., Order, Marseilles; 88 bbls., 200 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Livourne; 400 scks., L. A. Solomon & Bros., Oran; **Calcined,** 510 bgs., Italia American Shipping Corp., Naples

ERGOT—7 cs., Order, Lisbon; 58 scks., Order, Barcelona; 20 cs., T. Fujisawa Co., Kobe

EXTRACT—Archil Liquor, 15 csks., W. A. Ross & Bros., Liverpool; 10 csks., W. A. Ross & Bros., Liverpool; **Logwood,** 364 scks., Order, Kingston; 38 csks., Order, Black River; **Quebracho,** 1,042 bgs., N. Y. Trust Co., Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Arnica, 21 bls., Order, Livourne; **Dried,** 29 bls., Amand Gaidan Freres Co., Marseilles; **Lavender,** 9 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles

GARNET LAC—50 chests, O. Helmrath, Inc., Hamburg

GELATINE—20 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; 30 csks., Order, Marseilles; **Powder,** 48 bbls., P. Puttmann, Antwerp; 5 bbls., 5 kgs., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

GLUE—240 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., Bremen; 220 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; **Bone,** 200 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; **Skin,** 988 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Hamburg

GUM—Arabic, 105 bgs., Irving National Bank, Glasgow; 105 bgs., Order, Glasgow; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux; 100 bgs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Hamburg; **Chicle,** 276 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Progreso; 52 bdls., Order, Progreso; **Copal,** 210 bgs., Columbia Bank, Antwerp; 405 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 102 bgs., National Park Bank, Antwerp; 1,630 bgs., Central Union Trust Co., Antwerp; 310 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 68 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 140 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Co., Singapore; **Damar,** 550 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Batavia; 200 cs., Central Union Trust Co., Batavia; 200 cs., Smith & Schipper, Samarang; 200 cs., W. Schall & Co., Batavia; 100 cs. Order, Batavia; 100 cs., Catz Amer. Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., G. H. Linch, Batavia; 190 bgs., 50 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 330 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 210 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 252 bgs., American Exchange National Bank Singapore; **Olibanum,** 20 bls., Order, Marseilles; **Tragacanth,** 40 bls., Order, Marseilles

HERBS—1 cse., Gallagher & Ascher, Palermo; 16 scks., Order, Barcelona

HOPS—49 cs., J. Sonnenschein Hop Co., Hamburg

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KAPOC—1,000 dble. bgs., First National Bank of Boston, Samarang; 818 dble. bgs., Fourth Atlantic National Bank of Boston Samarang; 400 bls., A. S. Cookman & Co., Sourabaya; 211 bls., Fearon Brown & Co., Sourabaya; 365 bls., A. S. Cookman, Sourabaya; 110 bls., Elliot Mills, Sourabaya

LEAVES—35 bls., Maloof, Marseilles; **Coca,** 40 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; **Dried,** 616 bgs., American Express Co., Seville; **Henbane,** 10 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Antwerp; **Henna,** 19 bls., L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles; **Laurel,** 40 bls., Order, Livourne; **Thyme,** 57 bgs., M. K. Bernard, Seville; 115 bls., Order, Marseilles

LEES—Wine, 183 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 590 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Lisbon; 25 bls., Order, Marseilles

LICORICE PASTE—375 bxs., H. Utard, Tarragona

LIME—Citrate, 2 csks., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer, Messina; **Tartrate,** 200 bgs., Order, Patras

LIME JUICE—8 csks., R. Desvernine, Martinique; 9 puns, Order, St. Anns Bay

LITHOPONE—98 csks., National City Bank, Bremen; 400 csks., Brown & Roese, Rotterdam; 100 bbls., P. Bauer & Co., Rotterdam

LUPULIN—2 cs., J. Sonnenschein Hop Co., Hamburg

MAGNESITE—216 csks., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam; **Calcined,** 119 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 150 drs., Wotterwald & Pfister Co., Bremen

MENTHOL—30 cs., S. W. Bridges & Co., Kobe

OCHRE—837 csks., Heritiers de E. Caublot, Marseilles; 59 bls., Barr Bros., Marseilles; 150 csks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Marseilles; 57 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; 180 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 100 csks., R. J. Waddell & Co., Marseilles

OILS—Cod, 132 csks., Swan & Finch, St. Johns; 10 csks., Badcock MacLeod Co., St. Johns; 370 csks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 89 csks., Cook & Swan, Inc., Halifax; **Codliver,** 50 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Rotterdam; **Cottonseed,** 657 bbls., American Cotton Oil Co., Rotterdam; **Creosote,** 4,080 tons, American Creosoting Co., Sunderland; **Linseed,** 781 tons, 10 cwt., 3 qrs., 7 lbs., Guaranty Trust Co., London; 278 bbls., National Lead Co., Rotterdam; 60 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 63 drs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 30 csks., A. Badalamento, Palermo; 4 csks., S. Barranco, Palermo; 8 cs., G. Aloceri, Palermo; 5 cs., V. Lo Piccolo, Palermo; 100 bbls., A. E. Tzipakis, Rettimo; 4 cs., M. Bottino, Naples; 21 cs., General Transport Co Naples; 3 bbls., V. Amelia, Naples; 300 cs., State Bank New York, Seville; 200 cs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Seville; 200 cs., Cortagena & Maori, Seville; 2,500 cs., H. J. Heinz & Co., Seville; 100 bbls., Irving National Bank, Seville; 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 250 cs., East River National Bank, Seville; 100 cs., Anglo South Amer. Bank, Seville; 300 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 140 cs., R. Martonelli, Genoa; 150 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Kansas City Mac. Co., Genoa; 260 cs., Order, Genoa; 16 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 250 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 300 bbls., Bank of the Manhattan Co., Marseilles; 230 cs., American Express Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 5 cs., R. Wardle, Marseilles; 230 cs., Order, Marseilles; 25 cs., F. Papitto, Naples; 4 bbls., L. Rosali, Naples; 110 pkgs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Palermo; 247 pkgs., 36 cs., Columbo Co., Palermo; 50 cs., F. Martin, Seville; 300 cs., Elysee Olive Oil Co., Seville; 25 bbls., J. De Redon, Seville; 300 cs., Order, Seville; 50 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Tarragona; 450 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Malaga; 125 cs., Battery Park National Bank, Malaga; 25 bbls., V. Alonso, Malaga, 500 cs., Shawmut Banking Corp., Malaga; 1,000 cs., State Bank, Malaga; 50 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 125 cs., Garcia Trading Corp., Malaga; 250 cs., Columbia Trust Co., Malaga; 5 bbls., Order, Tunis; 2 bbls., I. Milea, Messina; 2 bbls., A. Pellicano, Messina; 12 bbls., O. Bellantoni, Messina; 10 bbls., National Union Bank, Messina; 2 bbls., A. Filumara, Messina; 3 csks., Order, Palermo; 100 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Marseilles; 4 bbls., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 50 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 53 cs., Mouquin Rt. & Wine Co., Bordeaux; **Palm,** 38 csks., 61 drs., Niger Co., Ltd., Liverpool; 150 bls., Philadelphia National Bank, Marseilles; 135 csks., African & Eastern Trade Co., Port Harcourt; 114 csks., 1 butt, Nigerian Products, Port Harcourt; 92 csks., African & Eastern Trade Co., Abonama; 98 csks., Irving National Bank, Abonama; 62 csks., African & Eastern Trade Co., Degama; 240 csks., Irving National Bank, Burutu; 231 csks., J. Holt & Co., Ltd., Warri; 39 csks., W. & A. Leamann, Warri; 84 csks., African & Eastern Trade Co., Lagos; 301 csks., Niger Co., Ltd.,

Lagos; **Rape,** 100 bbls., Order, Hull; **Rapeseed, Refined,** 450 bbls., National City Bank, Liverpool; **Sulfur,** 6 bbls., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Naples; **Wood,** 535 csks., Veil Blackwell & Burke, Shanghai; 300 bbls., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Shanghai; 600 bbls., Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Hankow

OILS, ESSENTIAL—2 cs., W. Bane & Co., Bremen; 20 cs., Lautier Fils, Havre; 10 cs., Roure Bertrand Fils, Havre; 3 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Havre; 2 drs., Graham Hinckley & Co., Malaga; 5 drs., Order, Malaga; 325 cs., Order, Messina; 9 bbls., Morana, Inc., Marseilles; 25 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London; 20 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Bergamot,** 20 qu. cs., Heidelbach Ickelheimer, Messina; **Camphor, Brown,** 100 drs., Dodge & Olcott, Kobe; **Cassia,** 75 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Hongkong; 25 cs., Chase National Bank, Hongkong; **Geranium,** 1 csk., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; 4 cs., Order, Algiers; **Lavender,** 5 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Lemon,** 50 cs., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer, Messina; 12 cs., H. Hollesen, Inc., Messina; 20 bxs., E. & J. Burke, Palermo; **Lime,** 3 cs., R. Desverninc, Martinique; **Linaloe,** 5 cs., Order, Vera Cruz; **Orange,** 40 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; **Ylang Ylang,** 3 cs., Order, Marseilles

PIASSAVA—18 bbls., H. N. Anderson & Co., Kingston

POTASH—Alum, 2 csks., U. S. Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 30 bbls., Innes, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic,** 40 drs., E. F. Drew & Co., Gothenburg

POTASSIUM—Cyanide, 60 cs., Order, Glasgow; **Yellow Prussiate,** 14 csks., H. W. Peabody Co., Antwerp; **Prussiate,** 20 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Antwerp

QUEBRACHO—Logs, 6,469 tons, Tannin Corp., Santa Fe

QUININE—2 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

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SAFROL—5 drs., Ungerer & Co., Kobe; 10 drs., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe; 20 drs., Fries Bros., Kobe

SALT—50 tons, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool; 560 scks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool

SEED—40 bgs., W. J. Bush & Co., Havre; **Aniseed,** 310 bgs., Order, Malaga; **Star,** 50 cs., C. E. Armstrong, Hongkong; **Caraway,** 200 bls., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bls., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 700 bls., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 400 bls., Starch Products Co., Rotterdam; **Coriander,** 250 scks., Order, Marseilles; **Linseed,** 32,999 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; 8,760 bgs., Dreyfuss & Co., Buenos Aires; 58,605 bgs., & contests of 59,803 bgs., Order, Rosario; **Mustard,** 87 bgs., J. Alcantara, Lisbon

SHELLAC—55 cs., F. Henjes, Jr., Rotterdam

SOAP—5 cs., J. Personeni, Naples; 7 cs., R. F. Arnold & Co., Southampton; 1 cse., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; 8 cs., Bank of U. S., Havre; 500 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles

SODA—Caustic, 100 drs., Order, Liverpool

SODIUM—Chlorate, 50 bls., Order, Barcelona; **Cyanide,** 220 cs., National City Bank, Havre; 116 cs., National City Bank, Havre; **Hydrosulfite,** 100 csks., Pomeroy & Fisher, Marseilles; **Nitrate,** 26,450 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Tocopilla; 44,515 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Junin; 19,198 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Caleta; 5,781 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; **Prussiate,** 23 csks., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool; 40 csks., Order, Liverpool; **Sulfate,** 129 csks., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **Sulfhydrate,** 7 drs., A. S. Grant & Co., Hamburg

SPICES—Cassia, 1 bg., Funch, Eddy & Co., Batavia; 90 pkgs., Equitable Trust Co., Samarang; 1 cse., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 500 bls., E. Miltenberg, Hongkong; **Broken,** 1,000 bls., Lee, Higginson & Co., Canton; **Ginger,** 3 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 6 bgs., I. Di Cristina, Mayaguez; 1 bbl., R. Rivera, San Juan; **Mace,** 67 cs., B. H. Old & Co., Rotterdam; 104 cs., Order, Rotterdam; **Nutmegs,** 45 cs., 6 pkgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Pepper,** 745 bgs., Order, Batavia; 1,750 bls., Catz American Co., Batavia; **Black,** 500 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Batavia; 600 bgs., International Crdt. & Hog Rotterdam, Batavia; 600 bgs., Order, Batavia; 1,980 bgs., Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy, Batavia; 247 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Batavia; 247 bgs., American Express Co., Batavia; **White,** 700 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 150 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Pimento,** 560 bgs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; 500 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Black River; 500 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Black River; 220 bgs., Colonial Bank, Kingston

SPONGES—1 cse., Order, Bremen; 61 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Havana; 4 bls., W. J. Armalay, Nassau; 53 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 5 bls., J. Block, Inc., Nassau; **Refuse,** 4 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau

STRONTIUM—Nitrate, 31 csks., Innes Speiden & Co., Rotterdam

SUMAC—Ground, 1,540 bgs., Order, Palermo

TALC—6 csks., Blanc Walther, Bordeaux; 1,900 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bros., Bordeaux; 150 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux; 500 bgs., Whittacker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux

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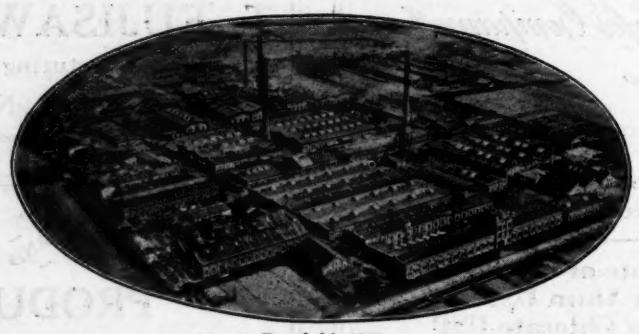
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Ethylene Chlorhydrin
Ethylene Dichloride
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Oxide
Glycol Diacetate
Hexachlorethane
Isopropyl Chloride
Isopropanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Paraldehyde
Propylene Chlorhydrin
Propylene Dichloride
Propylene Glycol
Propylene Oxide
Pentachlorethane
Perchlorethylene
Trichlorethylene

These chemicals were developed and are made by us. Consult our Research Department about them.

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